

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Teasing-off**  
A complete guide to the British Open at St Andrews



**Reading list**  
The pick of holiday books for children  
**Rumour of war**  
Intrigue in the Conservative Party  
**Alpine cycle**  
Tour de France riders battle it out in the Alps

## Portfolio

There were five winners in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Each will receive £400. Three live in the south-east, one in Scotland and one in Somerset.

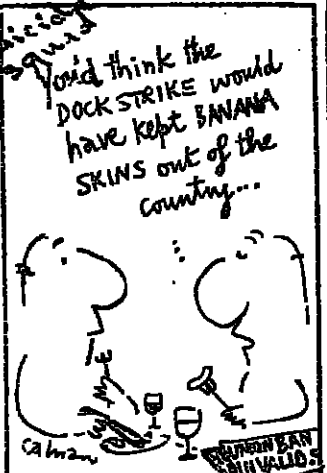
Report, page 2; Portfolio list, page 18; rules and how to play, back page.

## Pensions freedom proposed

Employees will be entitled to buy their own pensions and to opt out of existing occupational schemes under government proposals. The Labour Party promised bitter opposition to the changes. **Back page**  
Parliament, page 4

## Suicide squad Sikhs arrested

About 100 members of Sikh "suicide squads" were arrested trying to march on the Golden Temple in Amritsar after peace talks between Sikh leaders and the Indian Army broke down. **Earlier report, page 5**



## CBI's guest

For the first time, Mrs Thatcher is to attend the Confederation of British Industry's annual conference, and to answer questions. **Page 2**

## Pipeline blast

Angolan rebels claimed they blew up a pipeline in the Cabinda enclave, but Gulf Oil, the operators, said the blast was accidental. **Earlier report, page 5**

## Air route battle

A political battle over Britain's airline industry is expected after the Civil Aviation Authority published a report giving the Government to urge certain British Airways routes to independent airlines. **Page 2**

## £300,000 award

A boy who taught his mother to read and write won £300,000 damages after an operation left him with incurable brain damage. **Page 3**

## England beaten

West Indies beat England by eight wickets in the third Test at Headingley to take an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the series. **Page 25**

**Leader page 13**  
Letters: On exchange rates, from Sir Alan Neale, and Professor A Kennaway; Kastellorizo, from Mr M Haag  
Leading articles: France; North London Polytechnic; Artistic defectors  
Features, pages 10-12  
The significance of Molotov's rehabilitation; York Minister's pyromania; Maxwell - a magnate too many? Spectrum: The plot against Hitler; Fashion: man's estate  
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Mr Joe Davis, Mr V. C. Chidambaram

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# Unions to recruit at GCHQ after ban ruled unlawful

- Trade unions are campaigning to win back GCHQ members after the court ruling that the union ban there is unlawful
- The judge said the Government should have consulted the unions and staff before withdrawing the right to membership
- Immediately after the ruling the staff were told that, pending an appeal decision, the status quo should be maintained
- Whitehall sources said that the Prime Minister intended to stick to her decision to keep unions out of the GCHQ

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Trade unions are to mount a campaign to win back into membership the staff at Government Communications Headquarters after a High Court ruling yesterday that the ban on unions at the sensitive listening stations was unlawful. The 7,000 employees at the Cheltenham complex and 10 out-stations in Britain and abroad were ordered to give up their union membership in March after the Government argued that there was a conflict of interest with the maintenance of national security. Mr Justice Gidwell's ruling yesterday said that the Government's actions were contrary to natural justice.

In a decision hailed by the unions as a significant defeat for Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the judge said that the Government should have consulted the unions and staff before withdrawing the right to belong to a union.

Staff who agreed to renounce their membership were given a £1,000 payment and only 150 refused to accept what they saw as a government bribe. The judge said that those who accepted the money should be allowed to keep it.

Leaders of the Civil Service unions met today to decide how best to organize the recruitment campaign and to win back union recognition at Cheltenham. Application forms for membership are already being distributed.

Ministers were last night said to be considering the grounds for a possible appeal against the court decision, and to be drawing comfort from the judge's rejection of the unions' four substantive arguments against the ban.

Those were that the Government had no power to vary civil servants' terms and conditions to exclude them from trade union membership; the

the TUC, which also called for early negotiations with the Government on the restoration of union rights.

A decision by the Government to opt for a negotiated agreement rather than an appeal could cause the unions some embarrassment because the "no strike" agreement offered in secret talks in February and rejected by the Prime Minister has since been repudiated by conferences of two of the largest unions.

Those unions, the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, did not represent the majority of the GCHQ staff but are still influential voices. However, there is bound to be strong pressure from the other unions to honour the agreement's guarantee of no disruption of intelligence-gathering operations.

The judge's ruling that the government ban was "invalid and of no effect" led to disagreement last night between the unions and the Foreign Office, which had initially released a statement saying that the judge had granted a stay of his declaration pending any possible appeal.

That statement was subsequently withdrawn, but officials insisted that the judge had recognized that the present situation at Cheltenham should be maintained. The unions argued that the judge had made no such declaration and took the Foreign Office statement as a "foreign trick" to dissuade GCHQ employees from rejoining unions.

There was a recognition in union circles last night that one possible option for the Government was a period of consultation with the staff, after which exactly the same orders as before would be made by ministers.

Law report, page 9

## Opposition reacts with jubilation

By Anthony Bevins

Whitehall sources said last night that the judgment would make no difference and that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would stand by her initial decision to keep trade unions out of GCHQ.

But the immediate Commons reaction was jubilation that the Government had yet again been wrong-footed this time by a High Court judge.

Mr John Smith, shadow spokesman on employment, said: "The Government has been found guilty by the courts of breaching the rules of natural justice. Surely they will now admit that they are wrong. They should now cease breaking the law and restore union rights to their employees at GCHQ from whom they were illegally withdrawn. It is one more sham to add to the pile on Mrs Thatcher's desk."

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, told the Commons, in an attempt to win an emergency debate: "The Prime Minister, as minister responsible for the Civil Service, has acted unlawfully and without precedent. Never in our history has a British Prime Minister been found guilty in a British court of law and placed in the dock in this way."

An emergency debate was refused. Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, earlier promised consultations with the official Labour opposition to consider possibilities for Commons reaction. His move followed strong protests from Mr Peter Shore.

## Elated staff hail legal victory

From Craig Seton, Cheltenham

Staff at Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham received a letter from the management within hours of yesterday's High Court verdict telling them that pending a decision on an appeal "the position at GCHQ should be maintained".

The letter, signed by Mr J. Adye, director of establishment and organization, was sent out as the news of the judgment spread throughout the establishment.

More than 100 GCHQ staff who refused to sign away their union rights or ask for a transfer, and instead defiantly set up GCHQ trade unions, were last night planning their next move after the largely unexpected victory in the High Court.

Many GCHQ workers had been expecting the judgment to be made and took radios to work to listen to news broadcasts. When the news broke, many expressed surprise that

they had won not just the moral argument, but now the legal argument, and there was jubilation among the hard-core who had fought the Government's ban throughout.

Mr Adye, in his letter, referred to Mr Justice Gidwell's ruling that the union ban instruction was invalid, and went on to say that the judge had also stated that the criteria listed by the Foreign Secretary under the Employment Protection Acts could remain in force, and that the £1,000 payments for loss of rights also remained valid.

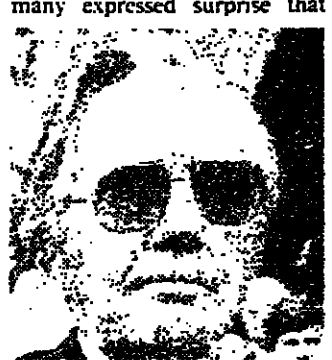
Among those who refused to surrender trade union membership but have continued to work the view was growing that the judgment had dealt a stunning blow.

Peter Marchant, the GCHQ director, who had tried to bring the ban into force. One union member said: "His position is now untenable."

Miss D. Greene, a former branch secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association at GCHQ, who is one of the 100 or more still fighting the ban inside the establishment, said: "I feel ecstatic. I am very surprised. There was a feeling that we did not really stand a chance. We felt we had a good moral case, but that we would not win the legal case."

Mr Chris Daglish, who also refused to yield on union membership, said he thought it likely that the Government would appeal on grounds of national security.

He said he had joined a union only three days before the ban was imposed.



Mr Jack Hart, leader of Civil Service unions at GCHQ, after the verdict.

## Prince gives backing to alternative medicine

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Prince of Wales believes that complementary medicine should be expanded in Britain and that an independent inquiry should be set up to evaluate its benefits.

Complementary, or alternative, medicine is appealing to increasing numbers of people who are dissatisfied with orthodox treatment, he said.

Commenting on an inquiry set up by the Dutch Government some years ago to look into alternative medicine, Prince Charles said: "Personally, I think a broad-based inquiry of this nature is the best way of proceeding. 'Apart from anything else it would recognize the fact that

many, many people in this country are predisposed towards various types of complementary medicine."

"Increasingly, I think, they are not getting all they want from orthodox medicine. So they are turning to ever larger numbers to people who offer a different approach - with more time, and more listening."

Prince Charles, who is to attend a Royal Society of Medicine seminar on the subject on Thursday, said in an interview published in *The Standard* evening newspaper in London, yesterday.

He expressed his sympathies with complementary medicine

in a speech to the British Medical Association last year, and now appears to be going further.

Although emphasizing that orthodox medicine should be available.

He said he was influenced towards complementary medicine by the Queen Mother, who favoured aspects of it, as did King George VI and as does his mother.

"Ever since I can remember, my family have been interested in homeopathy - I think because my grandfather and grandmother were interested in it."

The Prince may even have dreamt as a youngster of



Galloping style: Princess Anne sports a collar bearing a horse-riding motif for a visit yesterday to a riding holiday camp for disabled people at Ashdon in Essex.

## MI5 chief was 'best suspect' in mole-hunt

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 "molehunter" who spent 15 years investigating high-level Soviet penetration of the British security service, described last night the trail, which led him to conclude that "intelligence-wise it was 99 per cent certain" that Sir Roger Hollis, the former director-general of MI5 was a Russian spy.

Speaking on Granada Television's *World in Action*, Mr Wright said there were about 50 separate items which pointed to Sir Roger as the "mole". Of the 21 intelligence officers who had examined the case, 16 believed there was a spy at the top of MI5 of whom half reckoned Sir Roger was the best candidate.

Mr Wright also described the day in MI5 headquarters shortly before Sir Roger retired in 1965 when he "sat down beside me and said 'Why do you think I am a spy?' I pointed out that he was by far the best suspect. His reply to that was 'Peter, you have got the manacles on me... I can only tell you that I am not a spy'".

The search for the MI5 "mole" began in the late 1940s when the Government Communications Headquarters began to decode signals sent in World War II by the controllers of Soviet agents in the West. It was known as the "Verona" or "V" material. A controller called "Sonia" had been sent to the Oxford area. Sir Roger's section was evacuated to Blenheim Palace in 1940.

In 1945, Igor Gouzenko, a Soviet cipher clerk, defected in Ottawa and revealed the existence of "Ellie" an important "mole" inside MI5. Also in 1945, Konstantin Volkov, a would-be defector, was betrayed by Kim Philby, the Soviet mole inside MI6, but not before he pointed to another mole inside British counter-intelligence.

Mr Wright said last night a retransmission of the Volkov message made it clear that the counter-intelligence mole could only have been in MI5 and not Philby himself.

In the early 1960s, a third Soviet defector, Anatoli Goltz, had described the contents of a document written by Mr Wright of whose details he had

Continued on page 2, col 8

## Girl tells of rape ordeal by 'the Fox'

The teenage girl who was raped last week by the masked man known as "The Fox" spoke yesterday for the first time of her ordeal.

With her 21-year-old boyfriend and 17-year-old brother, both of whom were indecently assaulted by the man, she talked calmly of the events last Thursday night which have become the focus of intense police operations in the area around Edlesborough in Bedfordshire.

She warned others who come into contact with him: "No one should try to tackle this man because you are going to be killed. It's easier for a woman to get over a rape than bring someone back from the dead."

"There are people who can help a girl to get over being raped and who can help boyfriends and brothers get over feelings of guilt."

On Thursday evening the girl and her boyfriend, who have been going together since November, drove back to her parents' bungalow after paying a visit to her boyfriend's stepfather. The girl's brother was also staying in the house.

She said: "She was lying in bed and heard something outside. 'I thought it might be my boyfriend and I was still getting over a stiff, so I went to the kitchen to talk to him'. In the hall she was immediately aware of a ballistics and a shotgun being pointed at her."

Throughout their ordeal all three the stranger issued his orders in a calm voice.

The girl's brother was then roused and all three ordered to a living room.

"He lay on our backs but he made us turn over. My brother was tied up. The man was so calm and confident and it was that that terrified us."

"It was chilling because you knew straight away that he would kill without the slightest hesitation."

"He gagged us all. I remember he turned off a record that was playing."

"I thought we were going to die. I knew I was going to get raped. I said to the others: 'Should I run?'"

From that room the three, with the shotgun trained on them, were taken to where the girl had been sleeping. She was forced onto the bed, tied up and gagged. "I could hear him undressing and then he raped me. He made sure my hands were not too tightly bound and that I could breathe properly."

He then left to make himself a cup of coffee in the kitchen. "I was worried about my boyfriend and brother. I knew they would want to do something that they might be feeling guilty and I let them know I knew I was alright. 'I even joked that I could hear him doing the washing up.'"

Next it was the turn of the two youths to suffer a series of degrading sex acts that they still did not want to talk about.

The girl added: "I managed to touch my brother's arm. I just wanted to reassure him."

The rapist then left the room to watch video films. "I remember lying there wondering what it would feel like to be shot in the stomach when I heard a kettle boiling. I wondered if he was going to scold me."

## Dock peace talks start as blockade is sealed

By Bazile Clement and John Witherow

The peace process to settle the increasingly damaging national dock strike began yesterday when employers started talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Dockers' leaders, who last night expressed some pessimism about the outcome of the exploratory discussions are due to visit ACAS today.

The final strategic gap in the dockers' blockade was closed when port workers at Dover voted to ban freight from 6pm yesterday. Some workers described the vote as a "fiddle" but shop stewards insisted that the vote had gone two to one for the stoppage.

Passenger traffic was not banned but there was concern that holidaymakers would have difficulty in negotiating the traffic jams the freight ban would cause.

Meanwhile Mr Arthur Scargill emerged last night from talks with the transport union leaders clearly satisfied with the combined effects of the strikes by dockers and miners and insisting that the National Coal Board withdrew its pit closure plan.

Speaking after the 90-minute meeting, he said that he hoped that talks tomorrow on the coal board "would be prepared to sit down, free of Government interference and negotiate a reasonable and acceptable solution". Public opinion "was swinging towards the pitmen," he said.

He comments came after ugly scenes outside Port Talbot Steelworks in South Wales where 400 pitmen clashed with 200 police.

The pickets threw bottles and stones smashing the windcreens of lorries taking coal and iron ore to feed the furnaces of Llanwern steel plant 50 miles away.

But the Government's concern now seems firmly fixed on the dock strike which has already hit supplies of imported fruit, and has set the price of tomatoes soaring.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, repeated to the Commons assurances he gave at the weekend that the Cabinet had no intention of ending the National Dock Labour Scheme - the issue at the heart of the docks conflict.

Predictions that a declaration of state of emergency was imminent were scotched by Mr Tom King, Secretary for Employment, who said the use of troops would only be considered if national life were seriously being affected.

Mr Nicholas Finney, director of the National Association of Port Employers, said that he could not give the union a guarantee that the docks labour scheme would never be breached. The dispute started at Immingham Docks on Humberside when non-registered "blackleg" labour was used to handle iron ore.

Complete disruption at Dover, the country's busiest ferry terminal, was only avoided when the harbour board accepted a union ban on the 1,800 lorries using the port each day.

The decision to stop freight was taken at a meeting on 500 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union. A number of workers claimed the vote had been "rigged" and one shop steward said he objected to being "a pawn in the political battle between Arthur Scargill and Mrs Thatcher."

Mr Sean Walsh, who led a delegation to the harbour board offices to protest at the conduct of the meeting, said there was no proper ballot or vote.

Planes best strike, page 2  
Parliament, page 4

Ministers soft pedal over state of emergency threat

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

With the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service exploring the ground for a settlement of the docks strike, ministers yesterday appeared to have taken a collective decision to place more emphasis on restraint than on resolution.

After a meeting of senior ministers to discuss developments in the dock and coal disputes, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said the proclamation of a state of emergency was not "on the cards in any imminent sense at all". It was "not on the agenda at the moment".

But to keep a modicum of courage in the hearts of Conservative MPs, Mr King, speaking on BBC radio, repeated that the Government would take any steps necessary in the future to safeguard the nation.

With the party becoming gradually more restive, Mr John Gummer, the chairman, was among the group of 14 ministers who joined the Prime Minister to hear reports from all parts of the country about the movement of essential supplies.

The defence department was represented by Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, but official sources said that the use of troops was not discussed.

There was touchiness yesterday (Mon) at any suggestion that the Prime Minister had anything practical in mind when she talked at the weekend of doing "everything necessary".

Elizabeth Barltrop, DAILY TELEGRAPH

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# British Airways cuts urged to boost level of competition

By Jonathan Davis and Edward Townsend

A fierce political battle over the future of Britain's airline industry is looming after the publication yesterday of an official report urging the Government to build up independent airlines at the expense of the state-owned carrier, British Airways.

The report, by the Civil Aviation Authority, was presented to Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, after a six-month investigation into the competition implications of the Government's plan to privatize British Airways by selling its shares next year. It recommends a series of cuts in British Airways' domestic, European and international operations, which it says should be transferred to British Caledonian and other independent airlines in the interests of greater competition. It also calls for an end to regulation of prices on domestic airline services.

The report was attacked by Lord King, chairman of British Airways, who has often said that any attempt to strip the airline of any of its routes would jeopardize the Government's privatization plans.

The aviation authority acknowledged that if its proposals

were implemented privatization might have to be delayed and the Treasury would raise less from the flotation of the company as a result.

British Caledonian has led the campaign for a reduction in British Airways size ahead of its privatization. Its chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, described the report as "a manifesto which promises the progressive development of real competition through previously unavailable route licensing opportunities".

British Caledonian said that it would make immediate applications for 25 new routes from Gatwick, many in direct competition with British Airways services from Heathrow.

Although the report did not

endorse British Caledonian's plan for a new competitive structure within the airline industry, it appears to give approval to a reorganization of routes which would favour British Caledonian.

It wants to operate new services from Gatwick to China, India, Singapore, Malaysia, the Gulf, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Germany and Scandinavia. Further expansion to Alaska, Japan, Sri Lanka, Australia and more European centres is envisaged.

## Lords back 'paving' Bill compromise

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government's compromise on the "paving" Bill which gives the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan councils an extra 11 months in office from next May by cancel next year's elections to the authorities was approved by a 93 vote majority in the Lords last night.

In the fifth largest voting turnout in the Lords since 1832, and after another strong operation by Government whips, an Opposition amendment which would have confirmed the defeat inflicted on the Government on June 28 and allowed the elections to go ahead was defeated by 248 votes to 155.

The Lords also approved the Government's plan, announced last week, for imposing tight financial controls on the councils in their final months.

The Bill's main purpose of abolishing the elections has now been achieved but as ministers last night celebrated the removal of one obstacle to abolition it was clear that another alliance is already developing in readiness for the

main abolition Bill to be introduced in the autumn.

The opposition parties, in addition to a large number of Conservative MPs, including some ministers, are deeply opposed to the scrapping altogether of an overall elected authority for London.

The Government took no chances yesterday after its startling defeat three weeks ago. Its case was put by Lord Whitelaw, leader of the Lords, when said the Government had made a substantial concession to the views of peers and paid proper respect to its role as a revising chamber.

The Prime Minister is due to meet Conservative peers tomorrow as she normally does before the summer recess. Some have contributed to her difficulties during recent weeks but they have been turning out in exceptional strength this year. Since 1832 there have been only 24 Lords voting more than 300 peers; four of them have been this year.

Parliament, page 4

## NUJ strike fails to stop Sun

By Michael Horsnell

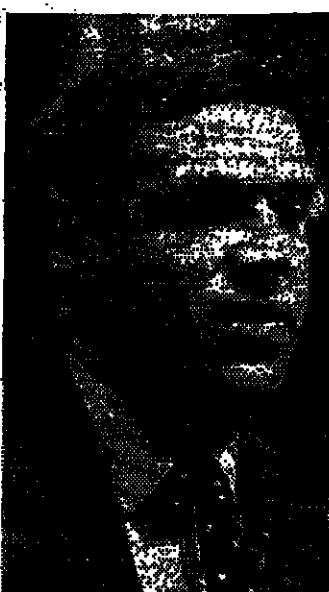
The Sun newspaper continued to publish yesterday after Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor, defied the strike by 235 journalists to produce the newspaper almost single-handedly.

The journalists decided to continue their three-day strike over a pay demand for 7.5 per cent plus £3,000. They have rejected an offer of 7.5 per cent

plus a one-off payment of £500.

Mr MacKenzie, aged 37, who crossed a National Union of Journalists picket line to work, told *The Times*: "It doesn't seem likely there will be a swift end to the strike but I intend to carry on indefinitely."

According to management figures journalists on *The Sun* earn an average £19,600



Ministers at 10 Downing Street yesterday for a meeting of the MISC 101 committee. Left to right: Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy and Lord Whitelaw, Mrs Thatcher's deputy. (Photograph John Voos)

## Crisis talks bring in 14 ministers

By Peter Hennessy

Fourteen ministers joined Mrs Thatcher in Downing Street yesterday morning for a meeting of the Cabinet's busiest ad hoc committee, known as MISC 101, from its secret Cabinet Office classification which determines the Government's response to developments in the coal and dock strikes.

The core membership of MISC 101, which convenes regularly on Monday's and Wednesday's (reporting to the full Cabinet on Thursday) and meets more often when required, is the Prime Minister, her deputy, Lord Whitelaw, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, Mr Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport and Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General.

Other ministers attend when needed. For example, the possibility of deploying troops in the docks required the presence yesterday of Mr John Stanley, Minister for the Armed Forces, Mrs Peggy Fensler, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, was there to report on foodstocks.

Mr John Gummer was present, so Downing street claimed, in his capacity as Minister of State at the Department of Employment, where he has responsibility for industrial relations in the ports, rather than as Chairman of the Conservative Party.

As violence broke out again outside the Port Talbot steelworks, Mr Viv Brooke, assistant chief constable of South Wales, appealed to miners and drivers to cool down before someone is crushed by a lorry.

Two policemen and a miner were taken to hospital yesterday following ugly disturbances outside the entrance to the works as miners tried to prevent convoys of lorries taking supplies to Llanwern.

More than 400 pickets clashed with 200 policemen as the lorries sped by, with their loads of coal and iron ore and 42 miners were arrested. Bottles and stones were thrown at the lorries, and 40 windcreens, estimated at £6,000, were smashed. Some drivers wore safety helmets and visors to protect themselves from missiles and flying glass.

Although there are sizable stocks of coal and iron ore at

Port Talbot, no more is coming in because of a decision by

ugmen to join the transport workers' strike. Without them the ore carriers cannot enter harbour.

Nearly 5,000 people have been charged with offences relating to the miners' strike between March 14 and July 10.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for the Home Office told Mr Anthony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton North, in a written answer yesterday that 4,727 people have been charged. Most were arrested for obstruction or breach of the peace. But 84 people have been charged with the serious offence of riot.

In the same period 656 people were dealt with in court and 60 defendants were acquitted.

The following table of offences was supplied:

Offence	Number of charges
Conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace	1,893
Obstruction of a police officer	1,027
Obstruction of the highway	511
Criminal damage	257
Arson	256
Assault on a police officer	221
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	12
Causing grievous bodily harm	67
Threat	12
Assault with intent to resist arrest	12
Offensive weapon	12
Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875 (intimidation)	76
Burglary	1
Handling stolen property	1
Drug offences	1
Attempting various offences	57
Drunkennes	138
Unlawful assembly	12
Riot	84
Other	85
	4,727

## Call for calm at Port Talbot

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Port Talbot, no more is coming in because of a decision by

ugmen to join the transport workers' strike. Without them the ore carriers cannot enter harbour.

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## Europe air charters beat dock strike

By John Lawless

The scramble by British importers and exporters to beat the docks strike has even seen light aircraft being chartered to fly goods to and from Europe, with charters on heavier planes being snapped up.

Mr Christopher Foyle, grandson of the founder of Foyle's bookshop, who owns an aviation company based at Luton airport, said yesterday: "We have our own Aztec, Navaho and Chiefains capable of carrying between half and one tonne, and we have been asked to do everything from importing car parts to exporting live bait."

Air Foyle's customers are

being quoted between £5,000 for a seven-tonne load from Düsseldorf to Southampton on a Viscount, to £15,000 to take 40 tonnes on a Boeing 707 from the Midlands to Brussels, much above sea-freight rates.

Most of the inquiries related to places in near-northern Europe, with shippers trying to get goods that are trapped in ports across the Channel or North Sea.

National newspapers could face a shortage of newsprint next week if the dock strike continues, and in common with other papers *The Times* will be reducing the number of pages it carries later this week. The closure of Dover to freight cargoes yesterday blocked the last main avenue for the import of newsprint (a Staff Reporter writes).

The Army's Royal Corps of Transport would be at the centre of attempts to keep the ports running if the Government brought in the troops because of the dock strike (the Press Association reports). The corps practices constantly at a military port at Marchwood, near Southampton. Run by 350 men of the 17th Royal Port Regiment, it is Britain's only military port.

## Sale room

### Dickens greatly exceeds expectations

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

At least three very rich people seem to have decided to collect first editions of Charles Dickens's famous Victorian novels, for competition between three dealers sent their value sky-high at Sotheby's yesterday.

The 1843 first edition of *A Christmas Carol* to Jarndyce Books for £2,750 (estimate £400 to £500); *A Tale of Two Cities* in the original eight monthly parts issued in 1859 made £3,630 (estimate £800 to £1,000) to Mags and the 1846 *Pictures*

from Italy £4,620 (estimate £500 to £700) to C. J. Sawyer. Dickens memorabilia did not share in the boom: an autograph letter estimated at £250 to £300 made £330 while his Regency reading chair was left unsold at £1,000 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500).

Dickens provided the surprises in Sotheby's best literature sale of the summer. Prices for the important manuscripts roughly matched expectations. A heavily revised working notebook of Elizabeth Barrett

Browning's, containing some of her most famous poems, sold for £20,900 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000).

Quaritch scooped up the most fascinating rarity, a carefully written and prettily illustrated manuscript of "Ballads composed and transcribed by John-Patrick Carey, when hee had little else to do" at £12,650 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000). They were "Written all by the author's own hand" in 1653.

## Diplomatic service 'is stretched to limit'

By Richard Evans

The diplomatic service, reduced by 20 per cent in recent years, is being stretched to the limit, the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee concluded yesterday.

The wide diplomatic staff has been reduced from 8,140 to 6,527 since 1968, had gone far enough and further cuts could only be made at the cost of accepting a reduced level and quality of service, the all-party committee said.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud and committee chairman, said that

the cuts had already had a detrimental effect. The "terrible undermanning" in Buenos Aires was one of the reasons for the lack of information about the onset of the Falkland war.

While diplomatic staff have been reduced the number of countries covered by the Foreign Office has risen from 131 in 1969 to 160 last year.

"Extra demands have been placed on us by increased business, including the number of trade missions and parliamentary committees

## Dull chess contest takes fire

Danny King playing for England in Robert Silk Young Chess Masters, Round 2, wanted to go to a concert yesterday evening and so had a quick draw with Tony Kosten (England). Manny Rayner (Wales) versus Klaus Berg (Denmark) was also dull, but suddenly exploded into tactics which led to a draw by repetition.

Andrew Martin (England) stood well against Jeff Horner (England) but blundered and lost. Max Fuller (Australia) is a pawn down against Bill Hartston (England) in a rook and pawn ending. Tim Upton (Scotland) drew with Peter Large (England).

In the Robert Silk Lady Masters, Nina Holberg (Denmark) blundered disastrously against Rohini Khadilkar (India) in a drawish position. Dinah Norman (England) played passively against Mandy Hiepoworth (England) and got her just deserts. Susan Walker (England) scored her second successive win against Vashanti Khadilkar (India) and the third of the Indian Women Master-sisters, Jasree Khadilkar is adjourned in a drawish position against Rani Hamid (Bangladesh).

## Thatcher to attend CBI conference

By Edward Townsend

The Prime Minister has agreed, for the first time, to attend the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry. She is to conduct an "any questions" session with delegates in Eastbourne at the beginning of November.

While it is clear that Mrs Margaret Thatcher accepted the invitation some time ago, industry observers were speculating last night on the Prime Minister's need to rally the faithful.

The carefully-orchestrated conference usually begins with a political forum at which businessmen have been able to throw selected questions at political leaders.

At a Sunday evening session chaired by Mr Peter Murray, the entertainer and disc jockey, Mrs Thatcher will take questions on the economy, industry and trade.

Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director general, said yesterday: "This is a first for the CBI, although the Prime Minister has spoken on previous occasions at the CBI annual dinner."

The conference theme for 1984 is "Agenda for Enterprise" and the debates will focus on a medium-term strategy for business.

## Whitehall brief

### Helping the decision-makers to look after the shop

By Peter Hennessy

As the Whitehall machine grinds into the fifth year of Mrs Thatcher's efficiency revolution, a debate has sprung to life about the role of ministers in achieving a more streamlined bureaucracy. Should they try to manage their departments like the chief executive of a business, or should they get on with the policy and the politics and let the civil servants mind the shop?

The Prime Minister wants her Cabinet colleagues really to run their departments and, under her two efficiency advisers, Lord Rayner and his successor Sir Robin Ibb, an ambitious scheme, the financial management initiative (FMI), has been constructed to give them the tools to do the job.

Sir Peter Carey, who retired last year as Permanent Secretary to the Department of Industry, has rejected this thesis flatly: "Ministers are amateurs of management. It is not their skill or, frequently, inclination."

"Extremely few have had experience in genuinely managing a large organization over a prolonged period. If one ac-



Mr Sandy Russell (left) and Mr Vincent Watts

cepts that, in modern conditions, management is a highly professional skill which has to be painstakingly developed, ministers are not the people to undertake it."

All this is in direct contradiction to the conviction of a senior figure at the heart of the Prime Minister's efficiency strategy who says: "We are now plugging the FMI into the departmental grid. The important thing is that there is a clear signal from ministers that they want their departments well managed. They do have to put something into it or it will die."

Members of the FMI unit, the body charged with spreading the gospel of the new managerialism throughout

Whitehall, found a way of reconciling the two positions last week. They pointed to Sir Peter's observation that the fact that ministers felt the need to try to manage their ministries was "a reflection on the permanent management of the [Civil] Service which must recognize its responsibility to provide the more responsive and flexible machine ministers want."

Mr Sandy Russell, the unit's head, and Mr Vincent Watts, a consultant on secondment from Arthur Anderson and Co, said the pace of change in the transition phase of FMI meant that, as Mr Russell put it, "ministers had to give a strong push to all this". Once the system was up and running it might not be necessary for the politicians to devote so much time to it.

Mr Russell and Mr Watts reckon the FMI has already produced irreversible change in the way departments allocate money and manpower, and fix priorities. "Obviously one cannot demonstrate it is irreversible," Mr Russell said. "Perhaps that will only be

possible when we come back in an after-life."

One thing, however, cannot wait until the after-life. Nobody has yet managed to produce a stirring slogan with which to emblazon the FMI banner. In publicity terms, it lacks punch and visibility.

"Good management, like good housekeeping, is inherently a boring concept to readers of newspapers," said Mr Watts. But he had a go and produced three themes for stitching on the banner: "objectives should be clear, responsibility for achieving them should be assigned to individuals, information on their achievement should be available."

"The trouble is," said Mr Russell in his dry Scots fashion, "when you use words like 'objectives' people glaze over."

They have to find a ringing, convincing phrase to put in the mouths of ministers when they launch the forthcoming FMI White Paper or it will continue to fail to capture political and public attention. Back to the drawing-board boys.

## Portfolio Rothschild man wins £20,000

A senior executive of Rothschild's who thought his claim had been rejected was confirmed as the winner of the £20,000 Times Portfolio weekly dividend yesterday. As a result the weekly dividend for the current week will be £20,000, not £40,000, since last week's prize money cannot be carried forward.

Mr Christopher Lawrence, aged 34, from Chiswick, London had trouble on Saturday telephoning to claim because his own phone was out of order. By the time he had arranged to use a neighbour's it was 3.28 and although the call was logged it was initially rejected because, in the rush, he was confused about his daily totals.

He phoned later but the lines were closed, so he wrote, enclosing a photograph of his card. This was verified yesterday and he will thus receive the prize.

There were five winners in the daily competition yesterday, each of whom will receive £400. They are: Mr W. West of Taunton Somerset; Mr Steven Barry, London NW11; Daniel Baker, Bromley, Kent; Mr P. Baker, Kilmore, Argyll and Mr Norman Dore, Chesham, Herts. £20,000 is again available to be won today.

Readers are reminded that they must subtract minus scores from their total in calculating the number they have reached. Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so should write to:

The Times Portfolio,

PO Box 40,

Blackburn BB1 6AJ

enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

To claim, telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53772 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total reaches The Times Portfolio Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring The Times newspaper offices.

The Times Portfolio list, page 18 Rules and how to play, Times information service, back page.

## MI5 chief 'main spy suspect'

Continued from page 1

learnt in the British Department of the KGB in Moscow. The Gollitsin disclosure came at a time when suspicions of a mole had been reawakened, said Mr Wright, "because all the operations against the Russians, whether they were double agent or technical operations, failed fairly soon after they were started."

The defection of Philby to Moscow in 1963 led to suspicions that somebody in MI5 had tipped him off that, thanks to the Gollitsin testimony he was about to be uncovered. An inquiry was commissioned under a senior MI5 officer, Mr Ronald Symonds.

According to *World in Action*, which produced documentary evidence of the inquiry, the first Symonds report pointed to Sir Roger's deputy, Mr Graham Mitchell as the mole. But the second Symonds inquiry suggested Sir Roger was the more likely candidate. Mr Wright said that Sir Roger obstructed the Symonds inquiry: "He was anxious that Mitchell should not be found innocent because he was the next suspect."

An internal review of the Hollis case was undertaken by Mr John Day, a senior MI5 officer. Mr Wright recalled: "He (Mr Day) came to me one day and said that he had always regarded me as seeing reds under the bed. But he now wanted to tell me that he had come to the conclusion that Hollis was a spy."

In 1974, Mr Wright continued, Sir Michael Hanley, then head of MI5, called a meeting in London of allied intelligence services. He told them Sir Roger had been investigated, interrogated and cleared. "He had not been cleared," he invited them to make any necessary damage assessments.

In 1974, Lord Trend, the former Cabinet Secretary, was brought out of retirement, to try and settle the issue. He concluded, in the absence of conclusive evidence either way, that Sir Roger was innocent. It was on the basis of the Trend report that Mrs Thatcher cleared Sir Roger in a Commons statement in 1981.

One very senior former counterintelligence officer said of Mr Wright: "I am not a vindictive person. But this is a very serious crime. I think that serious crimes ought to be prosecuted."

It was suggested by a former colleague that Mr Wright harboured a grudge about the meanness of his pension and had gone public for the sake of financial gain. A spokesman for *World in Action* said: "We have not paid him a single penny and he has not asked for any."

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$22, Belgium 19,500, Canada \$22,750, Denmark 22,000, France 22,000, Germany 22,000, Greece 22,000, Ireland 22,000, Italy 22,000, Japan 22,000, New Zealand 22,000, Norway 22,000, Portugal 22,000, Spain 22,000, Sweden 22,000, Switzerland 22,000, Taiwan 22,000, Thailand 22,000, USA \$22,000, UK £22,000, West Germany 22,000.

## MIDSUMMER AT HEAL'S LAST FEW DAYS

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# Brain-damage boy given £300,000 over hospital operation error

By Rupert Morris

A boy who taught his mother to read and write when he was only 11, was awarded £300,000 damages in the High Court yesterday as the result of a bungled operation which left him with incurable brain damage.

Michael Davis, once an exceptionally bright child with ambitions to become a barrister, was admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, north London, in November 1979, for an operation to lengthen one of his legs. Mr Piers Ashworth QC told the court.

He had undergone two similar operations but on this occasion his mother, Mrs Emeline Davis, had a premonition that something would go wrong. She rushed to the hospital to stop the operation, but her son told her: "I know you are a witch, mother, but I will be all right," Mr Ashworth said.

Something went wrong with the anaesthetic, however. Her son's blood pressure dropped

drastically and his heart stopped; he was resuscitated but has remained in a coma ever since. Mrs Davis believes that he recognizes her, but doctors do not expect him to recover although he may live another 10 or 15 years.

Michael, who is now 16, lies at home in Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, staring at the ceiling. His mother aged 42, has six other children; she gave up her job as a secretary nurse after the accident, and has devoted herself to looking after him ever since.

For the past three years she has slept with him, waking every three hours to turn him over. He has to be fed, is doubly incontinent, and cannot move by himself.

Mr Basil Hargrove QC, for the hospital, paid tribute to the "saintly manner" in which Mrs Davis had cared for her son.

Yesterday, as she left court, she said: "It is a full-time job looking after Michael, but we all love him very much and my

husband and family help all they can. I shall never give up believing that he is going to live. I shall carry on believing that until the day he dies."

Mr Justice Croom ordered that £300,000 should be paid immediately to Mrs Davis, the rest to be given to her by the Court of Protection as and when required. Mr Anthony Sebastian, Mrs Davis's solicitor, said that would enable her to have the necessary nursing care so that she could sleep in her own bed and have a night out with her husband for the first time since the accident.

Mrs Davis also hopes to take Michael on holiday to her birthplace in Jamaica.

Mr Sebastian said that a writ had been issued in 1981 against the hospital, alleging negligence on the part of Dr Anthony Rubin, the anaesthetist. It was not until 1983 that the hospital admitted liability, on condition that the action against Dr Rubin was withdrawn.

## Jeroaboam of wine sold for £26,500

A Jeroaboam of Mouton Baron de Rothschild 1870 has been sold in Britain for more than £26,500 or £500 a glass. Tomorrow the world's most expensive bottle of wine is being taken to Dallas, Texas, for auction, where it is expected to fetch a new record price.

The Jeroaboam, equivalent to eight bottles, was bought by Mr Bill Burford, a Texas oil dealer and millionaire, and will be the highlight of this year's auction of old wines in Dallas.

Every 20 years, the bottle has been tested and resealed, and the Baron de Rothschild considers it the finest wine he has drunk.

## Sleeping cat stops computer

Health authority officials in Plymouth have dismissed their district rodent operative, an all-white cat named Snowy, after his naps led to a computer failure.

Snowy discovered that the £30,000 computer's hot air vent was the perfect place for a sleep, but as the hot air came out Snowy's hairs fell into it. The authority spokesman, Mr Martin Cusack, said: "The hairs became charged with static electricity and caused a total breakdown in our computer."

## Beatrix Potter park planned

Mr Robert Jani, American entrepreneur, plans to open a Beatrix Potter theme park, which could cost up to £4m, in the Lake District.

The park, expected to open by the spring of 1987, has been authorized by Penguin Books, who now own the Potter titles. It is expected to take the form of a Lakeland village with Beatrix Potter characters.

## £100,000 left to aeromodel club

Mr Jack Marsh, a model aircraft enthusiast, has left more than £100,000 in his will published yesterday, to a Leicester club so that fellow enthusiasts can buy a field in which to fly their aircraft.

Mr Marsh, who lived in Stanley Road, Leicester, and had been a model aeroplane enthusiast since he was a boy, was a founder member of the Leicester Model Aero Club.

## Water savers

Water "savers", showing consumption and setting targets, are going up in the South West Water Authority area.

## Pay cut plan angers secondary heads

By Colin Hughes

Head teachers of Britain's largest state schools face a salary cut if proposals being considered by local authority employers are agreed.

The suggestion, made by the employers in a working group discussing the restructuring of secondary schools, has angered the National Association of Teachers, who say it is an attempt to victimize the highest-paid teachers.

Heads' salaries are calculated on a complex formula which groups schools from one to 14, depending on the age and number of children. At the bottom, the head of a small primary gets £10,600, while at the other end the head of a 2,000 pupil comprehensive of children 11 to 18 years gets £20,700.

Under the new proposals, the highest paid head would get £25,500 and the small primary head £9,800 more.

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary of the association, said the plan was "obviously unacceptable". He said heads of large comprehensives carried more direct responsibility and worked longer hours than many of their executive equivalents in industry who received more.

The talks on structure broke up last Friday with no date for further meetings, after the National Union of Teachers, which has 235,000 members mostly in the lowest paid grades, laid down conditions.

The union has accepted the principle of having two grades to replace the five-tier system: one for junior teachers, and another for "main professional" teachers who have shown their worth.

It is refusing, however, to discuss any package which includes any change in teachers' contractual duties.

The employers and the Government want to assess teacher performance to enable good teachers to get more money, and bad ones to be held back from promotion.

## Detection of lightning to improve

By Kenneth Gosling

New developments in the forecasting of thunderstorms and the pinpointing of lightning strikes have been given greater significance because of the fire which damaged the south transept of York Minster 10 days ago.

Within the next fortnight the Electricity Council is to open the second of four stations which eventually will form a national lightning flash location scheme based on an advanced form of radio direction-finding.

The Meteorological Office is setting up an automatic detection scheme to forecast more accurately the arrival of thunderstorms.

They could also reduce the numbers of those killed and injured by lightning strikes. In Britain lightning is the cause of a dozen deaths every year.

Mr Philip Goldsmith, director of research at the Meteorological Office, said that it already monitored the intensity of rainfall over Britain where there was a high probability of thunderclouds.

Now it was looking ahead on three fronts: the observation of lightning; the ability to recognize the position of clouds and something about their development; and the ability to understand more about cloud physics.

Mr Marsh, who lived in Stanley Road, Leicester, and had been a model aeroplane enthusiast since he was a boy, was a founder member of the Leicester Model Aero Club.

## Harewood replacement named by ENO

By David Hewson

English National Opera surprised the London musical world yesterday by turning to the United States for its new managing director, one of Britain's plum operatic posts.

It has chosen Mr Peter Jonas, aged 37 and born in London, to replace Lord Harewood when he leaves the company next year.

Mr Jonas has spent most of his professional career in the US, latterly as artistic administrator of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and director of artistic administration for its parent body, the Orchestral Association.

Lord Goodman, chairman of the opera company's board, said: "Mr Jonas's considerable administrative and musical experience and his proven ability in the international music field will, we feel sure, serve to enhance and develop the reputation of ENO which has risen to great heights under the guidance of Lord Harewood."

Mr Jonas, a former student of the Northern School of Music in Manchester and the Royal College of Music, won the Frances Toye Memorial Exchange Fellowship to spend a year of postgraduate study at the Eastman School of Music in the US.

He is married to the soprano Lucia Popp and was invited in November, 1974, to go to Chicago as administrative assistant to Sir Georg Solti.



Mr. Jonas: Married to soprano Lucia Popp.

## Licence will give Mercury right to dig up roads

By Our Technology Correspondent

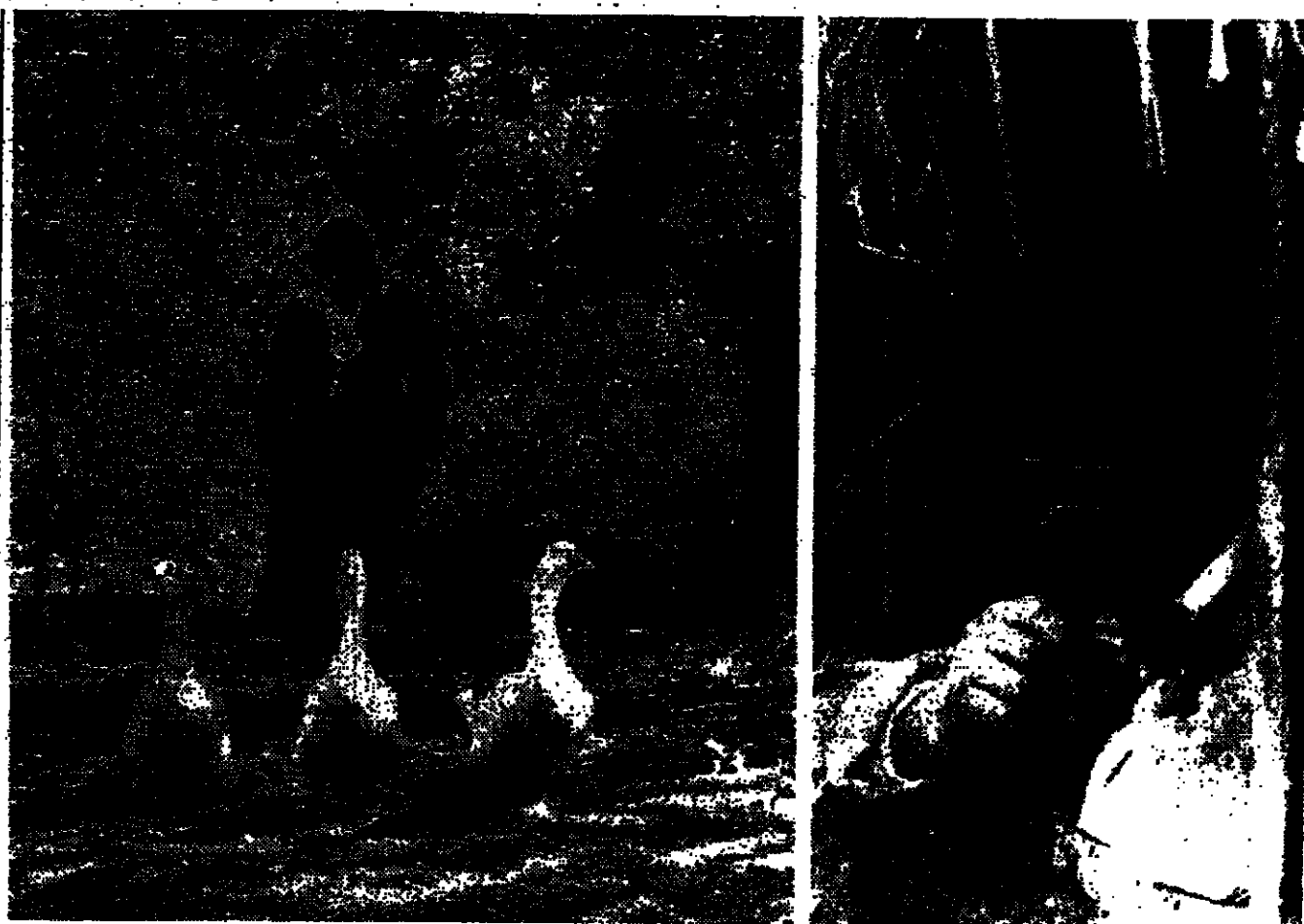
The government is finalizing details of a new licence for Mercury, the privately-owned telecommunications operator, giving it authority to dig up roads without planning permission.

The new licence, which will be published in draft form within the next few weeks, gives Mercury the same rights as British Telecom and full status of a telephone carrier.

The licence is required to satisfy conditions outlined in the Telecommunications Act, which will transform British Telecom into a private company.

An Anglican vicar who admitted four offences of gross indecency with boys aged between 11 and 17 was jailed for nine months at Swansea Crown Court yesterday.

The Rev John Frederick Vile, aged 36, of Robin's Lane, Barry, South Glamorgan, committed the offences while he was vicar of St Paul's, Landore, Swansea.



Time travellers: Miss Sara Hole rounding up the geese yesterday at the Living in the 17th Century exhibition at Gosport, Hampshire, where the English Civil War Society has built a hamlet in natural setting. Right: Mr Martin Crates on the look-out from a medieval cottage. (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

## Two frozen embryo pregnancies

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Britain's first frozen embryo babies are likely to be born early next year. Two patients of the test-tube baby pioneers, Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe, are now pregnant with embryos which were first frozen, then thawed and implanted in their wombs. Mr Steptoe said yesterday.

The world's first frozen embryo baby was born in Australia earlier this year. Dr Edwards and Mr Steptoe have been perfecting the technique at their Bourn Hall clinic, Cambridge, for about a year.

The treatment is used with "spare" embryos when initial fertilization has failed to produce a pregnancy. Both women had had unsuccessful transfers and agreed to the "spare" embryos being frozen.

The advantage to the patient of freezing the embryos means that she only has to undergo one operation to remove eggs for fertilization.

The Bourn Hall team has tried and until now failed to thaw frozen embryos successfully. The thawing process can damage the cells of the embryo. Mr Steptoe said, in a radio interview yesterday: "There have been occasions when we have thawed the embryos and found them quite unsuitable."

The embryos have to be shown to be capable of developing as they would if they were fresh embryos before they would be transferred to their mother's womb, he said.

A spokesman for the clinic said that the two women's pregnancies were of "weeks" rather than months duration.

## 'Arab link' to gelignite

Deal for blowing up tree stumps.

Det Insp Stanley Griffin, a Scotland Yard detective heading an investigation into an alleged plot to sell large amounts of gelignite seized by the police, suggested at the Marylebone Magistrates Court in London yesterday that the explosives were destined for an Arab faction.

Four men accused of conspiracy, including an explosives engineer say they had the gelignite to sell in a "legitimate" deal for blowing up tree stumps.

The men are: Benjamin Lomax, aged 35, a self-employed explosives engineer, from Daskell Street, Bolton; Arthur Lamb, aged 53, crane hire company director, of Longdown Road, West Heath, Conington, Cambridgeshire; John Price, aged 45, of King Edward Road, Northampton; and George Perrett, aged 39, a driver, of Shire Place, Overston Lodge, Northampton. They were remanded in custody until July 23.

## Hate for mother 'led to killing'

A man stabbed to death a woman, aged 66, because she looked like his mother whom he hated, it was alleged yesterday.

Peter Fell, aged 23, of Wellington Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, also killed her companion as she walked their dogs at Aldershot Common, Hampshire, Winchester Crown Court was told.

Mr Fell has denied murdering Mrs Margaret Johnson and Mrs Ann Lee, aged 44, on May 10, 1982.

Mr David Elfer, QC, for the prosecution, said there appeared to be no motive for the killings.

When police detained Mr Fell in July 1983 after he made a series of telephone calls to them, he allegedly admitted attacking the two women and said the older one "looked very like his own mother and he hated her sufficiently to want to destroy her". Mr Elfer said.

He later retracted this confession, Mr Elfer said.

The case continues today.

## Kinnock at secrets case hearing

Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday visited the Central Criminal Court and watched part of the secrets trial of Airman Paul Davies. Mr Kinnock was a guest at one of the regular private lunches held by judges for leading public figures. Afterwards he sat behind Sir Thomas Hethington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, in Court No 1 as the trial continued on its sixth day. Davies, 21, is accused of passing secrets to Hungarian-born Mrs Eva Jaxar three times while he was stationed in Cyprus last September. He denies the charges.

After 20 minutes Mr Kinnock was asked, along with the rest of the public, to leave court as it went into secret session. The trial was adjourned until today.

## British share in Debendox £90m unlikely

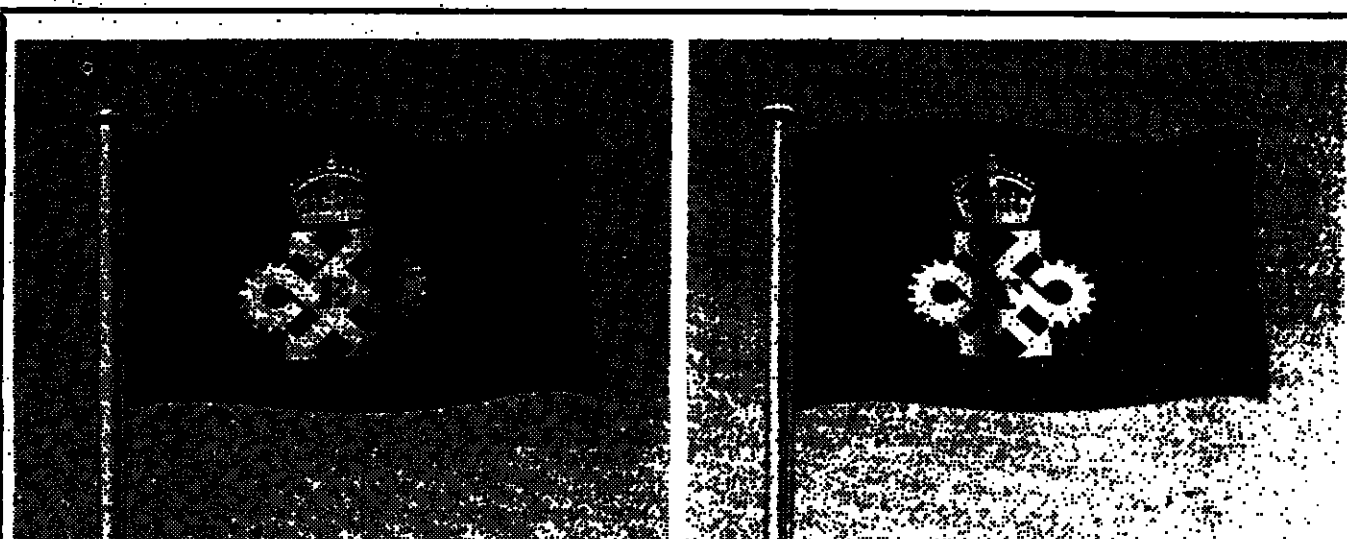
By Our Science Correspondent

scientific evidence linking the morning sickness pill with malformations in babies.

The company said that it was making out-of-court settlements in the cases of American children to avoid having to pay the costs of legal hearings which it could not recover, regardless of courts' verdicts. However, it was not admitting liability.

Dr Harry Masheter, medical director of Merrell Pharmaceuticals, the company's British subsidiary in Hounslow, west London, said yesterday: "Europe is being treated separately and the company will continue to defend any and all cases that have arisen."

The Debendox Action Group, representing 400 British families, said that it will take out writs in Britain.



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(tick as appropriate) Exports ☐ Technology ☐ Both ☐

Completed applications must be returned by October 31st 1984.

**The Queen's Awards 1985.**



## PARLIAMENT July 16 1984

# Issue settled so why are dockers on strike?

## DOCK STRIKE

The Government stands ready to take any action which eventually becomes necessary to make sure that the essential services of the country keep running. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons after making a statement on the dock strike. He denied that during the weekend he had mentioned the word "troops".

It has been said the dockers feared that the Government intended to abolish the dock labour scheme, he said. The Government had no plans to change or abolish the scheme and so there was no reason for the strike.

Mr Ridley said: Registered dockers are on strike at all ports in the dock labour scheme. Dockers are also on strike at the non-scheme ports of Montrose and Shoreham and, as regards freight traffic, at Dover, Felixstowe and Portsmouth. Ferry services for passengers and coaches are continuing to operate.

As I told the House last week the Transport and General Workers' Union called the strike because of an alleged breach of the scheme by the British Steel Corporation at Immingham. Last Thursday the National Dock Labour Board, under the procedures in the dock labour scheme itself, decided that the scheme had been breached. By the following day the British Steel Corporation had remedied the matter for the future to the satisfaction of the Immingham dockers.

Despite that, the union has not called off the strike. Discussions between the union and the National Association of Port Employers in the National Joint Council for the ports industry broke up on Friday evening without any agreement being reached.

I understand that the union is insisting that NAPE should guarantee that there will be no breaches of the scheme in future. NAPE have reaffirmed their willingness to honour fully their obligations under the scheme and believe that alleged breaches of the scheme should continue to be determined by the dock labour boards under the statutory procedures.

It has been said that dockers fear that the Government intends to abolish the dock labour scheme. Let me make it absolutely clear that the Government has no plans to change or abolish the scheme. There is therefore no reason whatsoever for the strike.

I understand that both the union and NAPE have now accepted

invitations from Acaas to discuss the dispute. I wish them all success. This strike can only damage many jobs in the ports, and in other industries, or of the country.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said the House would welcome the intervention of Acaas into the escalating dock dispute. In a *World this Week* radio interview Mr Ridley had made an inflammatory remark about the use of troops. His speech at the port workers' luncheon on April 12 and the Ridley plan specifically to dismantle the coal and dock industries, had contributed largely to the fears which had triggered off this dispute. It could only make the job of Acaas much more difficult.

Will he say (he went on) that he is prepared not only to change the scheme itself but to meet the dock workers to assure them of the future of the scheme and the docks in which they work?

Mr Ridley: The Dock Labour Board found that there was a breach at the port workers' luncheon on April 12 and the Ridley plan specifically to dismantle the coal and dock industries, had contributed largely to the fears which had triggered off this dispute. It could only make the job of Acaas much more difficult.

At no time over the weekend have I mentioned the word "troops". The Government stands ready to take any action which eventually becomes necessary to make sure that the essential services of the country keep running. Since the Government both this week and last week have given undertakings that there are no plans for changing or abolishing the dock labour scheme, that removes any excuse for this strike.

Is Mr Prescott prepared to advise the dockers to go back to work on the grounds that they have been misled as to the cause of the strike?

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Cleethorpes, C): The original cause of the dispute has been resolved. The dockers are back to work. What role can it play in the mind that this does not appear to be an industrial dispute any longer? Is it not political?

Mr Ridley said there was a difference of opinion between Mr Scargill, who said it was a political dispute in support of the miners, and the TGWU, who said it was entirely to do with the dock labour scheme. He hoped their discussion would sort out that essential difference.

Mr Richard Watnwright (Colne Valley, L): Is it the fact that Acaas

its difficult task will not be asked from any quarter to consider amendments to the existing scheme?

Mr Ridley: I cannot answer for what anyone says to Acaas. We are the only people who can change the scheme. It would take legislation before the scheme could be changed. The Government has no plan to do that.

Sir Paul Ryan (Bosworth, C): The dockers had no choice but to be ordered out. That is a repetition of what happened in the coal dispute and that is another proof that there are purely political strikes and nothing to do with the welfare or grievances of workers.

Mr Ridley: Workers should be consulted about whether they wish to go on strike or not, and in secret ballots.

It is plain that at no stage in the dock dispute have any workers had a secret ballot and the evidence from Dover this morning about the nature of the ballot is very disturbing.

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh, East, Lab): When will the Government recognize that neither the TGWU nor the NUM will be humiliated or defeated? How much damage has been done to the economy and the dockers' strike which now has no indication will be an emergency debate on the dock dispute?

Mr Ridley: What are the aspirations of the T and G? All the requests they have made have been settled or groundless, so can Mr Strang use his influence - since he says he has it - to get the dockers to accept that they have been taken out on strike on a false pretence and that it is high time they went back.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Hull, North, Lab): If Mr Ridley wanted to settle matters today he could say, not only that there are no plans for changes but that he and the Government have no intention of introducing changes in the lifetime of this Parliament.

Mr Ridley: There were two breaches of the scheme, first at Immingham by the employers and second by not using the procedures to sort it out but to insist on calling out the national dock labour force before the procedures had been used.

It takes two to make a bargain and the union should be taken into terms of the scheme just as much as the employers. It is not possible to go further than saying that the Government has no plans. I cannot give a stronger assurance than that.

Labour MPs: Yes, you can.

Mr Michael Brown (Newport, West, C): Can we have an assurance that in the event of Acaas not

of these procedures which has led to this serious situation.

Mr Edwards said Labour Governments had recognized that pits had to be closed if they could not produce economically and beneficially, and that was what the determination of the NCB to run a sensible, profitable and economic industry and not to have it destroyed for political reasons.

Mr Donald Coleman (Neston, Lab): If Tories are concerned about the health of the steel industry, why do they put pressure on the Prime Minister to settle the coal dispute?

Mr Edwards replied that nobody in Government would put any kind of pressure on the management of the NCB - (Labour interruptions) - which would allow decisions about the future of the pits to be dictated by a political demagogue or anyone else. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Ronald Davies (Caerphilly, Lab): If as a result of the damage done to the Welsh economy by the mining dispute and now by the docks dispute, the Government declares a state of emergency, will Mr Edwards assure us that he will ensure that troops are not used against miners in South Wales?

Mr Edwards: No decisions have been taken that kind but the Government will carry out its obligations to the country as a whole and take whatever steps might be needed.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales: Rather than adopting a sneering, hard line approach, Mr Edwards should encourage the Prime Minister to effect conciliation.

Mr Edwards said Mr Scargill had refused to discuss the inclusion of the word "beneficial" when considering if a pit had a future or not. If we really cannot discuss whether a pit has a beneficial future, he said, we are hardly in a position to talk seriously about conciliation.

able to resolve the dispute, the Government will take what ever steps are necessary to keep essential supplies going to affected industries.

Mr Ridley: The jobs of some dockers will be at risk if the strike persists but the jobs of millions of their fellow workers in unions in industries up and down the country will be at risk if the strike persists.

If anybody is clearly identified as job wreckers, it is those who go on strike on such flimsy grounds as in this case.

Later he added: Who are the job wreckers now? Who are the guilty men?

Mr Ridley said later that there could be no greater blessing and boon to Britain's overseas competitors and no greater damage could be done to the nation's economy than by the two strikes, particularly the dockers' strike which now has no indication will be an emergency debate on the dock dispute.

Mr Ridley said the Prime Minister would be asked to do so, it would be necessary to call in the TUC and point out to it the danger to the whole trade union movement unless the TUC could get people back to work to prevent a national emergency.

Mr Matthew Parris (Derbyshire West, C): What is to stop a return to work while the Acaas report is awaited?

Mr Ridley: The answer eludes me.

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# Changes to paving Bill endorsed by peers

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It would be wrong and unreasonable if action taken by the outgoing authorities between now and their abolition were to prejudice successor authorities, Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said in the House of Lords during the report stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, which paves the way for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the other six metropolitan authorities.

He was outlining proposed Government amendments to the Bill and the same time making an Opposition amendment moved by Lady Birk. She maintained that the Government's compromise proposal to extend the lives of the six metropolitan councils until April 1986 was not a viable substitute for holding elections in May 1985.

The House could not be expected to buy such legislative ploys, she said. The order cancelling the May elections would have to be made by mid-March at the latest, before the House of Lords had even had a sniff at second reading of the Bill to abolish the councils.

She was moving an amendment which, she said, would sustain the decision taken by the House of Lords on June 28 by giving the Secretary of State power, after the passing of an enactment abolishing the GLC and the six metropolitan county councils and the transfer of their functions, to make an order to extend the life of the councils until before April 1 1986, the period of office of councillors of the councils elected on May 2 1985.

Viscount Whitelaw said the Government had proposed amendments to the Bill in response to the decision by the House of Lords and the package completely met the criticisms of the original proposals. He would have given the Government power to impose nominated transitional councils on local government and their elections.

Lady Birk, moving her amendment, said the Government amendments would be taken into account by the House of Lords but did not before the House of Lords had had an opportunity to make a decision on the main abolition Bill.

The Government's proposal was to extend the lives of the GLC and the six metropolitan county councils for a specified period until April 1986, yet experience and present forecasts indicated that it

would be impossible to complete the abolition and handover of powers, if it was to be properly done, by that date.

The main abolition Bill was unlikely to be enacted before July 1985 at the earliest. While habits took time months to produce, quinquages would take considerably longer.

The Government claimed the extension of the terms of office was in accordance with precedent, but there was no precedent for doing it. The main legislation, there were no real precedents and even if there were, they would be precedents which ought to be strictly ignored.

The House would have to beware the action taken by the Leader of the House that would cause the Government amendments; they would not do. The House of Lords would still be constitutionally by-passed since the elections would be cancelled before the House had seen the abolition Bill.

Nothing being offered by the Government today (she said) alters that one.

Viscount Whitelaw said he had decided to set out the Government's package including the safeguards against action stripping by the outgoing authorities because the issues involved affected the relationship between the House of Lords and the Commons in a wider way than the Bill itself.

It had been right that the Government had given careful consideration to the decision taken by the House of Lords and it had accepted the view expressed so far as the transitional authorities were concerned. Its amendments met the point.

It would be wrong and unreasonable if action taken by the outgoing authorities between now and their abolition were to prejudice successor authorities. While it was to be hoped such action would not be taken, the Government had to safeguard the position of the successor councils.

One of the Government's new clauses proposed that if it appeared to the High Court that the GLC or a metropolitan county council had contravened either the controls of disposal of land or the control of contracts, it could order those responsible to be disqualified as a member of that authority, and disqualified for a specified period from being a member of any other local authority.

The Government had rejected the argument that there should be elections to the councils during the passage of the abolition Bill through Parliament. Such elections would involve 14 million voters and the outcome, if the abolition Bill was passed, would be in office less than a year. How could that be justified?

Furthermore, the election would be held when the main abolition Bill was before Parliament and might well have passed through the Commons and had its second reading in the House of Lords. No one supports the danger inherent in a sort of referendum taking place on an issue subject to parliamentary proceedings.

During the second reading in the Commons, Mr Edward Heath had said the way to deal with the problem was by extending the life of the existing councils until the changeover. That was what the Government now proposed.

There were precedents for the Government's action in 1963 and in 1972, although on those occasions it had been done in the main abolition Bills. In this case it was a question of the timing of the elections and there was no alternative to extending the life of the existing councils.

The Government's amendments would allow a further opportunity for the House of Lords to consider the Bill.

The Bishop of Liverpool (the Rt Rev David Sheppard) said they were talking about perhaps two years of restrictions taking away the councils' capacity to act during that period. He did not believe that capacity to act should be taken away.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said there must come a point in time when it was not worth going through the whole electoral process because it would be a waste of money and effort. Did 11 months come within that timescale?

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 248 to 167. The Government new clause suspending the elections and extending the term of office of councillors, was agreed. Later the other Government related new clauses were agreed, including the disposal of land and control of contracts, and disqualification for contravention, were agreed to.

The matter which would set at rest fears that proper regard was not being paid to the views of the House.

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# Kinnock allied with demagogue

## COAL STRIKE

Condemnation of Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, for his remarks at a week-end miners' rally came from Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales.

During Welsh questions in the Commons, Mr Keith Best (Rays Mon, C) said: It is unfortunate that a Welsh MP and Leader of the Opposition should show so little concern for the great achievements of those in the steel industry at Port Talbot and Llanwern who have lost their jobs through the loss of their self control, ripping up his speech and showing greater concern for those who have achieved such things in the steel industry.

Mr Edwards: It is deplorable that the Leader of the Opposition should apparently associate himself with a political strike which must be gravely damaging to jobs in industry generally.

Earlier, Mr Edwards had said that while reports indicated that there was no widespread impact on Welsh industry generally and the British Steel Corporation were continuing to take steps to ensure that steel production was maintained, not directly in employment in Wales would recognize the threat to jobs that the continuation of this damaging strike entailed.

Mr Ian Grist (Cardiff Central, C) said the only people who would gain from this senseless strike would be oil tanker crews and nuclear power contractors, and the worst losers would be in the coal and associated industries.

Mr Edwards: The strike can do nothing but damage to jobs in other industries and economies, not directly affected by the strike. It is deplorable that a strike involving about 200,000 people in two industries should have such threatening consequences for so many more in a host of other industries.

Mr Edwards: The strike can do nothing but damage to jobs in other industries and economies, not directly affected by the strike. It is deplorable that a strike involving about 200,000 people in two industries should have



# Unita attack on Angola pipeline could mark new phase in civil war

From Michael Hovavsky, Johannesburg

The Angolan rebel movement, Unita, has struck for the first time at the northern enclave of Cabinda, centre of Angola's vital oil industry, in what could mark the opening of a new phase in the civil war which has raged since independence from Portugal in 1975.

In a communiqué released on Sunday in Lisbon, Unita, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said 22 people were killed and 55 injured when a time bomb blew up an oil pipeline on July 12.

The explosion had been reported a day earlier from Luanda, the Angolan capital, by Angop, the state-run news agency, which, however, differed on the number of casualties, saying a family of 10 had died when their house caught fire.

For some time after independence, Cabinda boasted its own separatist insurgency, but it has not been heard of in recent years, and there is no reason to doubt Unita's claim to have carried out the July 12 attack.

As yet, there is no information available here on the extent of the material damage caused by the explosion. According to a report by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the pipeline was part of an installation owned by Gulf Oil, the giant American corporation.

Gulf is the 'biggest' of the foreign companies, which also includes French, Italian and Brazilian organizations, involved in the exploitation of Angola's oil resources. Oil is the lifeblood of the country, supplying more than 75 per cent of its export earnings, and has been the biggest single factor in Angola's survival since independence.

Production has increased steadily and was put at 190,000 barrels a day last year. Cuban troops are thought to be involved in guarding the installations.

In the Unita statement, the movement's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, called on foreign companies to put more pressure on President Dos Santos to send home the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola. "No stone will be left unturned until the Cubans leave Angola and a coalition government of national unity has been established," Dr Savimbi said.

He believes he was unjustly cheated of a share of power when the MPLA seized control in 1976 over the heads of other groups, such as Unita, which had also been engaged in the independence struggle.

In May of this year, senior Unita officials said the civil war would be carried to Cabinda over the next few months, which suggests that the widening of the war is part of a carefully planned strategy.

Even before the July 12 attack, Unita had shown its ability to strike at targets more

than 800 miles from its base in the south-eastern Angolan bush by hitting the diamond-mining centre of Kafunjo in the north and Sumbe (formerly Novo Redondo) on the coast below Luanda. Many foreign workers have been taken prisoner.

Dr Savimbi has enjoyed South African material, financial and logistical support, and this appears to have continued despite the agreement signed in February by Pretoria and Luanda which provides for a gradual withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

In March, Pretoria proposed a regional peace conference at which both the MPLA and Unita would have taken part "in addition to Swapo, the guerrilla organization fighting for the independence of Namibia which has bases in southern Angola, and other Namibian political parties."

The proposal met with a cool response, but Pretoria continues to cling to the United Nations.

At the end of May, Pretoria and Dr Savimbi were reported to have held secret talks somewhere in South Africa, the reports were never confirmed or denied.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, a South African military spokesman claimed yesterday that 37 Swapo guerrillas had been killed in the last 12 days, bringing to 303 the number killed since the signing of the accord with India.



Conventional greeting: The Rev Jesse Jackson with former President Jimmy Carter in San Francisco last night.

## Carnival city basks in political spotlight

From Trevor Fishlock, San Francisco

Even on its dull days San Francisco is a carnival of surprises. Roll up and see the oddballs. At political convention time it is like one of those Steven Spielberg films in which - wham, bam, pow - there is no respite from assault on the senses. Just when you thought it was safe to go out on the roller coaster streets another parade, demo or interest group fizzles up and blows its trumpets in your ear. (And just before you drift off to sleep after a fraying day you can read the pamphlet, thoughtfully provided by the city for its guests, entitled: *What To Do In An Earthquake*.)

There must be more than a few Republicans smiling smugly at the spectacle the Democrats are making - and one or two Democrats, too, are wondering whether the bold choice of San Francisco for its convention stage might backfire.

All those demonstrations, all those homosexuals, all those people a long way from good old Mom-and-Pop values - how will it play in Peoria?

San Francisco, of course, is just being its San Franciscan self, politically liberal, socially tolerant, well-used to those who choose to live off-centre, a very political place by American standards, with a strong tradition of public participation in its government.

San Franciscans are great arguers, agitators and petitioners. They have formed an extraordinary number of political and social groups, and, naturally, those are flapping like moths in the beam of the publicity spotlight.

The convention, with thousands of reporters and television people in attendance, has become a focus for protest and demands. The minority groups may have different interests, but they have the common thread of being firmly against President Reagan.

One of the largest rallies so far has been staged by tens of thousands of homosexuals. In part they were celebrating their "arrival" and acceptance as a group openly playing a part in the Democratic Party and in the convention.

They marched through the streets under such banners as "Thank god I'm gay", "We are the people our parents warned us about", "Fannies", and "We demand Federal funding to end the AIDS epidemic".

San Francisco's relatively easy-going nature led to the growth of a homosexual colony after the Second World War. Today, about a fifth of the city's 700,000 people are homosexual, a distinctive and controversial community whose political influence has grown over the past 20 years.

Some Democrats think the San Francisco parade by homosexuals could harm the Democratic image in more conservative parts of the country.

A bigger march was staged by union members. Police estimated that more than 100,000 took part. The unions have pledged to do their bit towards creating the appearance of a united party. They want to avoid any action on the convention floor that could lead to their inclusion in a nasty Reagan campaign advertisement.

## Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Mr Walter Mondale's task at San Francisco this week is to take the battle to President Reagan. But just as the delegates have been assembling he has produced a futile and damaging diversion which may haunt him for some time.

A year ago it was generally expected that Mr Mondale would have a smooth time in capturing the Democratic nomination, but would then face a daunting task of removing Mr Reagan from the White House. The first of those predictions, however, has proved to be mistaken. Mr Mondale was able to do no more than lumber slowly and unconvincingly to victory along the primary trail.

He was plagued by dissension in his party and by pressure from the interest groups. The process of consultation over the choice of a Vice-Presidential running-mate was regarded as demonstrating both indecision on his part and the strength of the forces bearing down upon him.

But by the end of last week he could reasonably have hoped to come to San Francisco with most of those troubles behind him. He was sure of the nomination. His selection of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro as his running-mate had captured public attention and enabled him to seize the political initiative.

But then came the extraordinary episode of Mr Bert Lance. Mr Mondale almost certainly intended to replace Mr Charles Manatt with Mr Lance as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr Manatt is not particularly popular, and Mr Lance is a skilled political organizer, to whom Mr Mondale owes a large debt for rescuing his campaign in the South at a critical moment during the primaries.

Mr Lance's standing as a political operator in the South must have been an important consideration. The selection of an Italian-American Catholic woman from the New England area as the Vice-Presidential candidate cannot have strengthened the Democratic ticket in the South, yet the party cannot afford to write the region off. Mr Mondale also no doubt wanted to place his own imprint on the party organization.

Mr Lance has, however, a political history which is bound to be a disadvantage to the Mondale campaign. He is known as a close personal friend of former President Carter, and he was forced to leave the Carter Administration under a cloud after accusations of irregularities in his banking career.

Even though he was subsequently found to have committed no criminal offence, his record is a double embarrassment. The last thing that Mr Mondale should now want to do is to draw attention to his own links with what is widely believed to have been the disastrous Carter Administration. That he has been Vice-President is a political asset, but that he was Mr Carter's Vice-President is definitely not.

Immediate hostile reactions to the prospective Lance appointment forced Mr Mondale to back off to some extent. Mr Lance is to become simply chairman of the campaign, not of the Democratic National Committee. But worse was to follow for Mr Mondale. Having to swallow his pride and accept Mr Manatt's continuation as chairman of the committee has been a humiliation.

Rather than asserting his authority, Mr Mondale has demonstrated his weakness. He has strengthened the impression that he bows to pressure, as well as having displayed strangely poor political judgment. He also made the political error of consulting only his inner circle of five or six close advisers before making his decision.

It is the possible implications of this episode for the Mondale style of leadership that gives this episode its broader political significance. Only party activists care much about who runs the Democratic National Committee, but the electorate at large cares about the capacity of a leader to make decisions in the right way and to time their implementation wisely.

Anything that distracts attention, as this episode does, from Mr Mondale's central purpose is particularly damaging at this time. The test of this convention is whether by the end of this week we are talking about the distractions or about the Democratic assault upon the White House.

## 1,000 riot in black township

Police used teargas for the second successive day yesterday to disperse rioters in the black township of Tumbhole near the northern Orange Free State town of Parys. On Sunday, more than 1,000 black youths clashed with police and looted several shops (Michael Hovavsky writes).

The trouble began when the youths carrying placards, marched through the township to protest against increased house rents, service charges and a recent rise in general sales tax from 7 to 10 per cent, which has hit black consumers particularly hard.

Detachments of police were called in from nearby towns. After several warnings to the protesters to disperse were ignored, police opened up with teargas. Unrest then quickly spread throughout the township.

Stones were thrown and police say four of them were slightly injured. By last night 40 rioters were under arrest on charges which included public violence and housebreaking.

One shop was reported gutted by fire and several others looted. The rioters erected barriers of burning tyres across roads, and a thick pall of smoke was visible from several miles. Journalists were kept out of the area by police "for their own safety".

It remains to be seen whether the Parys outbreak will prove an isolated incident or symptomatic of wider black discontent with the economic situation. Low growth and high inflation, caused in part by runaway government bureaucratic expenditure and a depressed gold price, have halted the sharp improvement in black living standards registered in recent years.

## Russia may buy British computers

By Henry Stanhope  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Russian parents will soon be able to buy their children British home computers, after a relaxation of the rules governing the export of Western equipment to the Eastern block.

But the Soviet military will find it difficult, if not impossible, to buy the more advanced computers, programmes and switching gear which might have a defence application.

The rules are expected to be introduced later this year as a result of final agreement at the Paris review conference of the Coordinating Committee (Cocom) after two years of wrangling.

The United States had wanted the Cocom powers, which include most of those in Nato - and Japan - to tighten the rules all round.

Mr Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary at the defence Department in Washington, has argued that even small home computers could be used to target nuclear missiles.

But the result of the Cocom conference has been a compromise in which the rules have been relaxed for this kind of relatively simple equipment of which the military application is marginal, while the controls on more complex models have been tightened.

These have been introduced on the sale of computer software.

British Telecom's computerized telephone exchange System X will be among those switching systems on the proposed list.

## Jew brutally killed in west Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

One of the few surviving Jewish residents of Beirut has been brutally murdered in the west of the city after being dragged from his home in handcuffs by three unidentified gunmen.

Mr Raouf Sobhi Mizrahi, who ran a small electrical tool store in the Sanaya district, was found lying on a deserted beach not far from Beirut airport.

There are only five Jewish families left in Beirut, all in the Muslim west of the city, although there was a thriving community here in the last century. Many Jews left in 1948 after the foundation of the state of Israel.

A few of those who stayed fled the city when the Israeli Army laid siege to it in 1982 and Israeli naval gunfire badly damaged the small Jewish synagogue in Wadi Adu Jamal, once the Jewish quarter.

Muslim factions in the city have often trumpeted their concern for Beirut's Jewish community at little was expressed over the murder of Mr Mizrahi, a harmless man, aged 54, who had no known political connections and appeared to have been murdered simply because he was a Jew. Beirut daily newspapers buried a two-paragraph report in their inside pages.

Mr Mizrahi was abducted from his home two weeks ago. His body lay unidentified in the mortuary of the Makassed hospital for 10 days before his wife, Vicky Abedi, and his brother, Joseph, were taken to see it.



Mr Whitney: Talks resumed with Spain.

## Whitehall cautious on extradition

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks about the possibility of drafting a new extradition treaty between Britain and Spain resumed at the Foreign Office yesterday, when Señor Don José Puig de la Bellacasa, the Spanish Ambassador in London, called on Mr Ray Whitney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

But Whitehall sources said there had been similar meetings since the last treaty was abrogated by the Spanish Government six years ago - and no new agreement was in sight.

The Government has been encouraged in its efforts by the revelation that a number of men wanted for questioning by police in connexion with two big London robberies are living in Spain.

The Spaniards have underlined their interest in signing a new treaty.

## Delhi seeks deal with Sikhs despite threats of disorder

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

What appear to be the first serious negotiations between the Indian Government and Sikh leaders took place yesterday under the threat of widespread civil disobedience and the counter-threat of mass arrests.

The Sikh political grouping, the Akali Dal or Immortal Party, threatened to send unarmed *shahidi jathas* or bands of martyrs - called suicide squads by the newspapers - to march from Sikh temples all over the state to the Golden Temple of Amritsar to "liberate" it from military control.

The authorities responded with a series of arrests of middle-ranking Akali politicians - senior figures are already under lock and key - and imposed a curfew on Amritsar. Troops manned roadblocks on routes into the city and paramilitary police stood at crossroads.

The principal *jatha* was to assemble at a gurdwara, a Sikh temple close to the Golden Temple. About 150 women led by Mrs Rajinder Kaur, daughter of the historic leader of the Akali Dal, Master Tara Singh, prepared to sacrifice themselves, but the curfew kept them inside.

The curfew was first due to expire yesterday afternoon, and the Akalis announced they would postpone their action until the curfew ended, but it was extended.

Meanwhile, government officials, some senior civil servants, and two generals, including the acting Chief of Army Staff, Lieutenant-General T. S. Oberoi, were in talks with the Akali leaders to try to have the *jathas* withdrawn permanently. A minister, Mr Bura Singh, a turbaned though low-caste Sikh himself, was also in Punjab all day.

The Government was reported to have offered to withdraw troops from the Golden Temple and the buildings in the adjoining complex under certain conditions.

It wanted assurances from the temple management committee that the temple would not be used for political purposes, that no weapons other than traditional knives and swords would be taken inside.

The fact that there have been so serious clashes between Sikhs and security forces so far may, however, be counted as something of a victory for government tactics. Hitherto, it declined to negotiate with Sikh leaders on any official basis, but preferred to treat with repositories of responsibility and history, such as the 92-year-old religious leader, Baba Karak Singh.

Mr Bura Singh has been trying to persuade Baba Karak Singh to lead the voluntary workers who would repair the damage done to the Shrine during the Army's assault on the temple six weeks ago. The veteran holy man has been saying that he will do it only if invited by the five priests who rule Sikh religious affairs.

Yesterday, the five gave the answer by issuing an *adesh*, a directive saying that the religious community would not accept the reconstruction of the Akal Takht, the immortal throne of secular and religious power where the extremists made their last stand, under the supervision of the security forces.

## Portugal's recovery programme

## Shake-up for state companies

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The three-year recovery programme announced by the Portuguese Government earlier this month emphasized the need for a significant overhaul of the financially precarious state companies sector.

To make the 51 main companies viable, the plan says their debts will be restructured, capital increased and investment policies revised. The Government will sell some companies and close or suspend operation of unprofitable units.

"Losses in Portugal's public sector can endanger the country's entire economy," Senhor Silva Lopes, former Minister of Finance, told delegates in Lisbon at the recent Congress of the European Council of Public Enterprises. He said that Portugal's state companies had no resources to cover their financial needs. They had borrowed heavily on the international money market - at the end of 1983 state companies owed \$7.4 billion (about 25% of GDP), which represented 50 per cent of the country's entire foreign debt.

The devaluation of the escudo against the dollar - nearly 50 per cent last year - has raised costs drastically. Even companies that are potentially profitable are forced to contract new loans to pay the interest on their old ones. Between 1981 and 1982 the state companies' total debt increased by two thirds when expressed in dollars, but quadrupled when expressed in escudos. Local financing by the nationalized banks - usually not accessible to state companies - can have interest rates as high as 40 per cent.

Senhor Silva Lopes said that losses in state companies involved in industry and energy reached \$470m in 1983. The biggest losers were the petrochemical company Petroquímica with losses of \$200m, followed by the chemical company Quimigal with \$75m. The Setaeve shipyard had losses of \$65m and the Siderurgica steel works \$45m. He added that in 1982 the public transport companies lost \$130m of which \$55m was due to the national railways.

Portugal's ailing state companies have been a point of contention in negotiations with the IMF. In a letter of intent initiated last month, Portugal agreed to join the accounts of 53 state companies with those of the Government and to reduce their global deficit to 14.5 per cent of the gross domestic product for 1984, compared with 15.2 per cent in 1983.

The Government has already taken some measures to reduce the burden of state companies. Some cannot be closed as they would also cause two state banks to close - because the companies' debts are greater than the banks' assets, but some will be allowed to go bankrupt.

At the Setaeve shipyard 1,000 workers have been paid a lump sum to leave and the yard may be converted for building and repair of smaller ships than the million-ton tankers for which it was built. At the nearby Lisnave shipyard, efforts will be made to get rid of 4,000 workers. At Quimigal, non-

## Moscow store chief executed for corruption

Moscow (Reuters) - The former manager of the most prestigious food store here has been executed for corruption, informed sources said yesterday.

Yuri Sokolov, director of Gastronom Number One in Gorky Street, was arrested in November 1982 during a drive against high-level corruption. He was sentenced to death a year later for involvement in bribe-taking and black-market dealing in food. The execution by firing squad was carried out only in the past month.

Sokolov was known to enjoy the acquaintance of senior political figures and his arrest was seen as a signal that good connections would be no defence against former President Andropov's drive against corruption.

After President Chernenko came to power rumours swept Moscow that Sokolov's sentence had been commuted.

## Truce holds as Syrians patrol northern Lebanon

The Syrian Army took over militia positions around Khomra in northern Lebanon yesterday and sent its troops on patrol through hills and forests around the ancient cedars to maintain the ceasefire agreed between former President Suleiman Franjeh and his party rivals.

There was no resistance from the Maronite militia of Mr Franjeh's family or gunmen of the Syrian National Socialist Party as the Syrians, in armoured vehicles, drove into



Anti-Arab: Supporters chanting "Arabs out" raise the arms of Jewish extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane as he canvasses for votes in Tel Aviv yesterday.

## Press strikes plague Israeli poll

A week before the general election campaign was beginning to gather momentum, it followed one of the most serious waves of industrial unrest in Israel's history, mainly prompted by the effects of hyper-inflation.

Already, the campaign has been marred by frequent disruptions to television and radio broadcasts.

The nightly broadcast of party political propaganda, the central feature of an Israeli campaign, was only guaranteed after the High Court rejected appeals against mandatory back-to-work orders issued by the Government.



## Lange demands immediate handover Muldoon accused of 'sabotage'

From W P Reeves, Wellington

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister-elect, last night accused the outgoing Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon, of economic sabotage and demanded the immediate resignation of his Government.

Constitutionally, the Muldoon Government defeated at the polls on Saturday, stay in power until the electoral writs are returned, probably next week, and the new Labour Administration is installed.

Earlier yesterday, Sir Robert had suggested to Mr Lange that the way to ease pressure on the New Zealand dollar was for them jointly to declare that they would not devalue. Sir Robert also announced on television that he would not devalue while he was still in power.

Mr Lange, who spent yesterday closeted with advisers, said the Secretary to the Treasury and the Governor of the

Reserve Bank had advised against such a declaration, saying: "This nation is at risk," Mr Lange said. "I am concerned at the person at the titular head behaving in a bizarre and irresponsible fashion."

"We have a man beaten at the elections who refuse to resign, who is actually committing economic sabotage and misrepresenting the position. He should quite literally resign," Mr Lange said he was ready to accept responsibility immediately.

Top Reserve Bank officials flew to Auckland yesterday to brief Mr Lange and his advisers on the state of the economy. Mr Lange said a devaluation of at least 10 per cent would be announced by today. Mr Lange said the Governor of the Reserve Bank had told him Sir Robert was talking "economic nonsense."

Financial circles were thrown into confusion yesterday when the Reserve Bank suspended foreign exchange dealings after a heavy outflow of funds last week, precipitated by the expectation of a devaluation in the wake of a Labour victory.

Foreign exchange dealers estimated they had turned over several hundred million New Zealand dollars in two days last week, about a month's normal trading. Some say the flood is so huge that a float or devaluation is the only option.

Adding to the confusion, Mr Roger Douglas, who is expected to get the finance portfolio when Mr Lange announces his Cabinet, probably on Thursday, said on Sunday night that Labour had no plans to devalue. **SECURITY REVIEW:** The ministerial council of Anzus yesterday discussed problems of Pacific security, international

disarmament and the world economy, but kept off the contentious issue of Labour's intention to close New Zealand ports to nuclear-armed or propelled ships.

The United States, represented at the talks by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, has said access for his warships is critically important. But it is understood the meeting, chaired by Mr Warren Cooper, Foreign Minister in the outgoing Muldoon Administration and without representation by the incoming Labour Government, kept the agenda drawn up before Saturday's snap election was announced.

Mr Lange is expected to meet Mr Shultz today in his capacity as leader of the Opposition. The council meeting, also attended by Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, is due to end today.

## Poland hints at anniversary amnesty for political crimes

From Roger Boves, Warsaw

The Polish authorities yesterday gave the first indication of an amnesty for political prisoners next weekend, to mark the fortieth anniversary of communist rule.

The move came as one of the most bitter and politically charged trials of the post-war period came to a close, clearing two policemen of involvement in the death of a young Solidarity supporter.

The front organization known as Pron - the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth - said its council was considering addressing "a motion to Parliament concerning a broad amnesty towards those people who have committed political crimes and offences... We are convinced that such a decision will well serve the effective building of national agreement."

Pron is a loose political grouping of the Communist Party and its allies inside and outside Parliament. In the past, before important anniversaries, it has called for amnesties and the lifting of martial law. In general, the Government has

complicated, to show its responsiveness to public opinion. There are about 600 political prisoners, according to official figures, some 350 still awaiting trial. The recent rush to press charges against two radical priests, a novelist, a human rights lawyer and a number of Solidarity activists may be a way of showing Moscow and hardline Marxists that the intended amnesty does not mean the Government has given up its struggle against the underground opposition and its sympathizers.

Most dissidents think it is unlikely that the four members of the KOR group of Solidarity advisers currently on trial will benefit from an amnesty.

Meanwhile, a three-man panel of judges has found two policemen not guilty of causing the death of the student, Grzegorz Przemyk, who became a Solidarity martyr after being detained last year. His mother, the poet Mrs Barbara Sadowska, was active in the Solidarity opposition.

Przemyk had been celebrating the end of his school

exams in Warsaw when he was detained. One of his friends said he saw him beaten in the militia station and other witnesses claimed he was ill-treated by ambulance men when they removed him from the police station.

The court sentenced one ambulance man to two and a half years imprisonment and a second to two years. Two doctors, who failed to diagnose the student's condition correctly, were found guilty of negligence but allowed to go free under the terms of an amnesty declared last year.

Mrs Sadowska has already dissociated herself from the trial, incensed by the arrest of the lawyer she engaged to elicit the true facts of the case.

The charge against the ambulance attendants was changed from that of "possibly inflicting a fatal blow" to exposing someone in their care to the possibility of bodily harm. The result, friends of the Sadowska family pointed out yesterday, is that no one has been declared responsible for the death of Przemyk.

## Cabinet job demanded for Strauss

Speculation has revived in Bonn that Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, will return to the capital as a minister in Chancellor Kohl's coalition government.

Press reports yesterday said Herr Strauss's party, the Christian Social Union, was planning to "storm" Bonn with the aim of installing him early next year as Vice-Chancellor, a post held for the last 10 years by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and leader of the Free Democratic Party.

The reports said the CSU

would demand a Cabinet seat without portfolio for Herr Strauss, who could be made responsible for coordinating West Germany's secret services and have an important role in the Federal Security Council, which is chaired by the Chancellor.

The press speculation followed statements from CSU leaders in Bavaria at the weekend which indicated they would renew their calls for a ministerial post for Herr Strauss, who was last in the Cabinet in Bonn in 1969.

Secret talks in Bavaria last week between Herr Strauss and Herr Genscher, who plans to give up leadership of the FDP in February, also led to rumours that the Liberals would no longer stand in the way of Herr Strauss's return to Bonn.

Herr Strauss said yesterday at a special CSU meeting in Munich that he had not started the speculation about his future. Herr Edmund Stoiber, State Secretary in Herr Strauss's office, dismissed the press reports as nonsense.

## Lagos likely to keep envoy out

By Henry Stanhope  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
Mr Hamilton Whyte, the British High Commissioner to Lagos, met ministers and officials at the Foreign Office yesterday shortly after being recalled to London at the insistence of the Nigerian Government.

Whitehall sources refused to comment on his return for "consultations and leave" in the latest of a series of reprisals between the two countries over the Dikko affair.

Mr Whyte said little when he arrived at Gatwick. He had to see my boss, Sir Geoffrey Howe," he said. Asked to describe his feelings, he referred only to the weather.

A representative from the Nigerian High Commission was among those at the airport to meet him, before he was escorted to a VIP lounge and thence by Foreign Office car to London.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the Commons last week that it would be inappropriate for Major-General Haldy Hama-niya, the Nigerian High Commissioner, to return to Lagos after "consultations" in Lagos, given police suspicion of official Nigerian complicity in the attempt to kidnap Alhaji Umaru Dikko, a former minister.

It is expected that Nigeria will also consider it inappropriate for Mr Whyte to return to Lagos. Last night, the Foreign Office would not say how long he would be on leave.

The most likely outcome would seem to be that, after a decent interval, both governments - assuming relations do not continue to deteriorate - will quietly appoint new high commissioners.

Mr Whyte, former head of the Foreign Office news department and an experienced senior diplomat, said yesterday that his return left 54 staff in the Lagos embassy.

The Nigerian High Commission in London announced that a delegation had arrived from Lagos to study development of small industries in Britain as part of a technical cooperation agreement.

## Saudi overture to Iran

Tehran (Reuters) - Saudi Arabia has issued a surprise invitation to Hajjatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Iranian Speaker, to make the annual Muslim pilgrimage.

His office confirmed the invitation yesterday, but said he had neither accepted nor rejected it.

If he accepts, Hajjatoleslam Rafsanjani, also a member of the inner war Cabinet, would be the first Iranian leader to visit Saudi Arabia since radical



Unaccustomed smiles: A French border official takes it easy

## Border controls eased

Saarbrücken (Reuters) - France and West Germany have taken a first step in their attempt to create a Europe without frontiers.

An accord signed last week easing border formalities for European Community citizens went into effect yesterday here and at 31 other crossing points on the Franco-German frontier. The two countries aim to end all formalities by 1986.

Border officials were still keeping an eye on passing vehicles. Suspected criminals and drug traffickers run the risk of spot checks.

Herr Andreas Fischer, deputy chief of the West German border police in Saarbrücken, said liberalization would probably mean there would be small loopholes in the security network, allowing some drug smugglers, illegal immigrants and wanted criminals to slip through.

Dismantling border controls between two nations, which in the past have been arch-enemies, was agreed by President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl earlier this year. Bonn and Paris signed the formal agreement on Friday.



A German tourist shows his Euro sign

## Luce keeps Hongkong in the dark

From David Bonavia  
Hongkong

The weekend visit to Hongkong by Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, has done nothing to alleviate the bafflement and frustration which people here feel about the agreement on their future being negotiated in Peking.

Informed circles in the colony doubt whether the impending arrival in Hongkong and Peking of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is a sign that the Anglo-Chinese negotiations are going unexpectedly well, or that a serious snag has occurred.

On the whole, it is felt that there are difficult problems concerning China's proposal for a Sino-British commission to oversee progress towards partially democratic institutional and self-rule for the territories.

Unofficial members of the executive and legislative councils - who recently took on the role of knights tilting at both Westminster and Peking - have expressed disappointment at the lack of Mr Luce to tell them anything new, as ordered by Mrs Thatcher in her doctrine of confidentiality on the Peking talks.

Since some prominent Hongkong figures - members of the Executive Council - are regularly briefed, others in less exalted positions feel it is unfair they should be kept in the dark at a time when their opinions should be carefully consulted on the agreement governing China's resumption of sovereignty in 1997.

## Fugitive father keen to reunite family

From A Correspondent, Perth

An Englishman on the run from Philippine police with his young daughters said in Sabah, Malaysia, that he hoped to take the children to Australia to be reunited with their mother.

Mr George Anthony, aged 45, abducted Michelle, aged seven, and Katrina, aged nine, two years ago from the custody of his former wife who lives in the West Australian town of Busselton.

Mr Anthony said he had shot and killed his Canadian business partner last April in self-defence, he claimed before jumping bail and fleeing to Sabah two weeks ago.

Australian Foreign Affairs and Immigration officials are tackling the delicate diplomatic problem of reuniting the young Australian nationals with their legitimate guardian without offending the Philippines authorities who want to question Mr Anthony in connection with the death of his partner.

A senior Foreign Affairs spokesman in Canberra said that the option of letting Mr Anthony return to western Australia for the sake of his children was being considered.

Last night, Australian High Commission officials were waiting for Mr Anthony and his daughters to arrive in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr Anthony told *The Times* he wanted to forget the past and resume his former life in Australia. "I want to share the girls with their mother and stop all the fighting," his former wife, an Australian, has tried unsuccessfully for the past two years to reclaim the girls through action in Philippine courts. She said she had been distraught since her ex-husband absconded with the children.

She has not seen them since handing them over to Mr Anthony under the terms of an Australian Family Court order for a week's holiday.

Mr Anthony said he had become disillusioned with the Philippines legal system. "The corruption there was unbelievable. After I was charged everybody began demanding money from me."

Released on bail, he said he had no choice but to charter another yacht and escape to Malaysia with his daughters, in the hope of being able to return to Australia.

## West takes tougher nuclear line

Washington (NYT) - Eleven Western suppliers of nuclear technology met in Luxembourg last week and decided to strengthen controls on exports, according to Reagan Administration officials.

The suppliers agreed they had to do more - expanding safeguards on existing plants, pressing new suppliers to tighten sales and controlling transfers of components - to prevent the spread of the ability to build nuclear weapons.

The participants decided to keep the meeting secret to avoid charges, as one administration official put it, of "the big guys gang up on the little ones" to dictate terms for nuclear cooperation. The other countries attending were Britain, Canada, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Sweden, France, West Germany and Italy.

Of immediate concern, officials said, was Pakistan's growing ability in the nuclear field and indications that Belgium is preparing to provide Libya with nuclear training and technology.

## Elephant turns heat on hippos

Karlsruhe (AP) - Three hippos collapsed and died of shock when an elephant opened a valve and sent hot water gushing into their pool at the zoo here.

A pair of African hippos, Perzel, aged 28, and Amema, aged 27, and their one-year-old offspring, Rosa, were apparently asleep in the pool late on Saturday or early on Sunday when the 30-year-old female Indian elephant, Beni, turned the valve with her trunk, the zoo director said.

The hippos panicked as steam filled the enclosure and hot water bubbled into the pool. They left the pool to escape the 150° F heat. The steam interfered with their breathing, and caused them to panic. They suffered shock and collapsed.

When zoo officials reached the scene on Sunday the hippos were dead, while Beni and three elephants sharing her cage stood in almost a foot of hot water, trumpeting for help. The valve was dismantled and moved, and the elephant was chained by one foot to prevent her from reaching it.

## Brazil deadlock stirs military unease

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Politicians are becoming increasingly concerned about the possibility of the military attempting to impose another general as Brazil's next President, as a way out of the present deadlock. This is because the candidate that the clique of entrenched generals would like to see take over in March next year, retired Colonel Mário Andreazza, the Interior Minister, is unlikely to win.

Some of the military would be prepared to accept the former Governor of São Paulo, Senhor Paulo Maluf, as the next President, despite the risks attaching to his widespread unpopularity. But there is strong resistance by the military to seeing Senhor Tancredino Neves, the Governor of Minas Gerais, and the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) candidate, in the presidential seat. His

electoral victory now seems increasingly likely.

Governor Tancredino Neves has warned the voters of the danger of a "return of revolutionary process" in a reference to the past 20 years of military rule. He urges his countrymen to be "ready for the worst."

The ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS) is split into three distinct factions and at this stage none is in a position to secure victory alone, yet none will give way to another.

A weighty group of PDS rebels, led by vice-president Aureliano Chaves, now seems prepared to back Senhor Neves, expecting to be rewarded with the vice-presidency in his regime.

Senhor Neves, who represents the right of the PMDB, apparently feels that he can rely

## Jesuit on Cabinet may have to quit order

Rome - Father Fernando Cardinal, the Jesuit recently appointed Minister of Education in the Nicaraguan Government, has been told by his superiors here that his new office is incompatible with his religious status and he may be required to leave the order (John Earle writes).

The message from Father Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, the Jesuit General, was conveyed to him through his Provincial superior.

At the same time, Father Kolvenbach said he had sent Father Juan Ochagavia, an Assistant General, to seek a solution arising from a declaration by a group of local Jesuits criticizing the Nicaraguan bishops' Easter pastoral letter.

The Jesuit General said he "expressly disapproved of" their declaration, as it did not respect the usual norms of dialogue with the hierarchy inside the Society of Jesus.

## Inquest opens on lawyer

Hongkong (Reuters) - An inquest opened into the death of Mr John Wimbush, aged 47, joint head of a large Hongkong law firm, who was found drowned in his swimming pool in April with a block of concrete tied to his neck.

The coroner, Mr David Lee, said "evidence" indicated the British-born lawyer had committed suicide. The inquest was called because of speculation that there may have been other causes of death.

## Star's problem

New York (AFP) - The American film star Liz Minelli has entered the Betty Ford Alcohol and drug clinic in California, because "I have a problem and I'm going to deal with it."

## Body recovered

Venice (AP) - Fragments of a body were recovered from a head-on collision between a tugboat and a crowded ferry at the weekend.

## Climbers die

Trento (Reuters) - Four Italian climbers were killed by lightning in the Dolomites yesterday and a fifth fell to his death.

## £12m windfall

Braintree, Massachusetts (Reuters) - A 45-year-old woman secretary has become North America's largest public lottery winner by turning in Massachusetts "MegaBucks" ticket worth \$15.6m (£12m).

## Women pilots

Paris (AFP) - The French Air Force will use women pilots for the first time. They will fly military transport planes.

## On the nod

Manila (Reuters) - Two President Marcos's special agents on anti-theft duties were robbed when they fell asleep on a bus, police said.

## Spying denied

Tokyo (AFP) - The Bulgarian embassy here denied industrial espionage charges against an Orin Popivanov, an embassy official who left Japan at the weekend.

## Pay lift-off

Hamburg (AP) - Lufthansa agreed to a general wage increase for its 30,000-member workforce and a reduced 38-hour week for ground personnel starting on April 1, 1985.

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## THE ARTS



Boucher  
Manchester City Art  
Gallery

Manchester's opulently redecorated City Art Gallery is an appropriately grand setting for this graceful exhibition, which runs until September 1. It consists of paintings, drawings and prints, principally drawn from the holdings of the Nationalmuseum, Stockholm, which has lent them in return for the loan of a collection of Turners from Manchester. The Boucher show also provides a fitting climax to Timothy Clifford's directorship, whose reverberations throughout the museum world have caused simultaneous horror and delight.

There is no horror in the exhibition, although the early *View of Tivoli with the Temple of Vesta* is mildly "horrid" in the 18th-century sense of the word, but there is certainly much to delight. The voluptuous nudes may offend the puritans and enrage the militant feminists, but their freshness and what can only be described as innocence ultimately disarm criticism. Boucher paints naked female flesh with the same respectful care with which he

François Boucher's  
"The Milliner" of 1746.

## Galleries

## Pleasures of the flesh

treats the exquisite fabrics that so elegantly enhance the human forms or the ravishing arcadian landscapes that are so often their setting.

The superb quality of the works displayed underlines the importance of one of art history's favourite values, that of provenance, since almost everything on the walls at Manchester was bought directly from the artist, mainly by Count Carl Gustav Tessin, who was Sweden's Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Court. When he was buying for himself, he indulged in his taste for the female nude, but when he was acting for the young Crown Princess the emphasis was rather different. Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great and the formidable Wilhelmina, Margravine of Bayreuth, knew precisely what she wanted in most things, and her instructions to Tessin for a group of four pictures to be ordered from Boucher are uncompromising, making it clear that she preferred the figures to be clothed, and in contemporary dress.

Unfortunately only one of these "Four Times of Day" was completed, usually called *La Marchande des Modes* (The Milliner), whereas it is in fact *Le Matin* (Morning). It is one of Boucher's most beautiful works and a rare depiction of a Parisian lady's boudoir in 1746,

with its finely carved *boiseries*, rich draperies and delicate furniture. The pomp and grandeur of the age of Louis XIV have given way to the comfort and refinement of the Rococo.

Such small, intimate rooms were the perfect setting for framed drawings and prints, although these were often kept in folders, partly to protect them from light and dirt, but also because looking at them was a civilized pastime to be indulged at leisure. Tessin collected Boucher's drawings with enthusiasm and discrimination: several studies for figures in the magnificent edition of Molière's works that he illustrated in 1734 are exhibited.

Such juxtapositions encourage the visitor to compare this distinguished artist in the wide range of media that he essayed and helped to compensate for the somewhat unfortunate layout of the exhibition in two rooms separated by a gallery full of Manchester's tremendous Pre-Raphaelite pictures. It is a tribute to the quality of the exhibition that it survives the juxtaposition, although it is partly thanks to a display of decorative arts, principally porcelain, which cleverly lowers the eye-level and thus links the two parts. Altogether a triumph

Jeffery Daniels

## Television

## Losing sight of the world

Imagined Worlds (BBC 2) opened with images of a baby seeing the world for the first time and asked the leading question, "Does the baby see things as we see them?" - thus suggesting that the infant is nothing like "us" or, rather, that we have all lost contact with that self which we once possessed.

Last night's documentary concerned the work of Tom Bower, a child psychologist who has opposed two dominant theories of infantile perception - one which suggests that babies are adults in miniature form, and the other which believes their knowledge to be composed of fragmented bundles. No living infant seems to fit those theories, according to Professor Bower, although his own decision to treat babies as "the subject of a scientific study" suggests that his own conclusions may be just as sweeping.

Professor Bower's thesis, if I understand it (and a half-hour programme is not the ideal medium for its expression), is based on his belief that small infants are capable of a more

abstract and formal kind of perception than has previously been supposed: it seems possible, for example, that they can understand quite complex patterns of spatial movement. It was an intriguing subject, not least because it dealt with what are in any context such difficult problems as self-perception and gender identification.

It seems also that babies have problems with objects: when a mother leaves and then reenters a room, does the baby know that it is the same mother? This is a variant on an epistemological problem which has been discussed by philosophers for centuries and, although it would be rashly sentimental to suppose that the observation of children may help to resolve it, its appearance in the nursery does at least suggest that such questions are not simply hypothetical ones and may be stimulated by infantile anxieties which most of us have forgotten. As Professor Bower said at one point: "The more we find out about this world, the more we find out what we have lost."

Peter Ackroyd

## Debuts

## Savoured words

Patricia Razzario's soprano voice was lovely enough in itself to hold an audience captive no matter what she sang. In a concert programme for the Kirkcaldy Society, Fauré and Poulenc most notably thrived on tone at once sensuous and pure, a liquid line and unfailing musical grace. Nor could love-songs by Fauré and two James Joyce settings by Geoffrey Wainwright have taken wing more naturally, effortlessly or enchantingly. In an exacting group of Schubert it was Mignon's heartfelt "Heiss mich nicht reden" that this Goan artist really made her own. Others lacked a measure of personal conviction, and "An den Mond" even case in production. But moods and individual words, too, were more piquantly savoured in selection from Wolf's Italian Song Book. In his teasing love-songs she was no less winning as a story-teller than as a nightingale. Mark Troop was the attentive pianist.

All five composers selected by the American pianist-composer Carter Larsen were formidable pianists themselves, often demanding a sauer and more elegant brilliance than he was able to provide - particularly Saint-Saëns in his *Allegretto* and Granados in

his *Allegro de Concerto*. Even six of Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words lacked their true lyrical grace. It was in a predominantly reflective group of Liszt after the interval that Mr Larsen was at his most beguiling, alike in tonal charm and tenderness of phrasing: the little known "Dante Sonnet" and "Sancta Dorothea" were particularly noteworthy inclusions. Prokofiev's Third Sonata in its turn lacked nothing in trenchancy of attack.

Patches of dubious intonation and unclear string-crossing suggested that the Yugoslav violinist Goran Koncar was not quite ready for platform exposure in showpieces like the Pugnani-Kreisler *Prædium* and Allegro and Saint-Saëns's *Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso*. But all praise to him and his discreetly attentive wife, Ida Gamulin, for risking Shostakovich's long, late Sonata, Op 134, bleak enough to have been conceived in a prison cell, which he played from memory with a masterly technical grasp as well as musical understanding. Ysaÿ's unaccompanied "Ballade" Sonata (No 3) needed bigger tone to support the intensity of its climaxes, but here again Mr Koncar knew what he wanted to say.

Joan Chissell

When baritone Fu Haijing from Liaoning Province, and mezzo-soprano Liang Ning from Kantong won their prizes at the last Benson and Hedges competition, it was their first visit outside the Peoples' Republic of China. Recently they gave a joint debut recital at the Wigmore Hall, confirming and substantiating the extraordinary technical and idiomatic flair they had briefly displayed last year.

Ms Liang chose Schumann's Op 39 *Liederkreis* and Seven Popular Spanish Songs by de Falla. Both were ideal choices for the weight and colour of her voice. In the Schumann's her fresh, deft, always charming turning of each word and phrase revealed this time also a ringing, powerful top register and a quality of still, rapt imagination in the smaller scale of songs like *Auf einer Burg*. The de Falla was a particularly happy choice; these oblique miniatures, with their distinctive vocal inflections have their parallels with some of China's own earlier folk-art songs, of which we heard too few in this recital.

Carlo Grante, who brought a programme of Haydn, Liszt (8 minor Sonatas), Chopin, Prokofiev and Bartók to the Wigmore Hall, has been a pupil of Rudolf Firkušný from whom he has inherited both sound and fury without, yet, very much alleviating imagination or wisdom. The victim of competition successes, his formidable technical facility far outstrips his musical thought processes: his fingers, strong and supple, can certainly make the piano speak, but as yet it has far too little to say.

Hilary Finch

Los Angeles has found what it loves most: stars. Paul Griffiths reports on Royal Opera's fortnight season there

## Evenings to remember right through the razzmatazz

For Covent Garden read Hope at First Street. After showing off their new *Turandot*, about which I wrote last week, the Royal Opera are continuing their fortnight's season in Los Angeles with a repertory that also includes *The Magic Flute* and the much travelled *Peter Grimes*. The choice is sound. What is strange is the venue.

Since the New York City Opera stopped coming here a couple of years ago, Los Angeles has been starved of opera: remaining buffs have had to make the trip up the coast to San Francisco or down to San Diego. So the arrival of the Royal Opera was like water in the desert: quaffed enthusiastically - except, of course, by the great number of Southern Californians who had no idea they were thirsty. Visitors from other American cities were gently appalled to find seats unsold for the opening night of *Grimes*, an opera not professionally staged in Los Angeles since 1949. However, that is likely to change. The local press, while oddly pleased to find some of the character performances "meek", has declared a triumph, and Los Angeles has found what it most delights in: stars.

Apart from Gwyneth Jones, generally billed as the company's "leading lady", on account of her *Turandot*, it has been Jon Vickers and Thomas Allen who have scored the

greatest personal success. Mr Vickers, though he may regret it, claimed attention in advance by speaking loudly and largely to the L.A. *Times* of his dissatisfaction with the Metropolitan Opera, but what matters is the robust, raging performance he gave as *Grimes*.

The interpretation is a familiar one, seen as recently as last March at home in Bow Street, but in the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion it was almost painfully intense, partly because the acoustic brings voices right up close, partly because Mr Vickers was more than ever a soul in torment. He sang on a wail, tearing up out of him, or constrained to tragic whisper for the more poetic moments. At 57 he must be near the end of his days on *Grimes*'s lonely sea, and there were not a few signs here that the strain is beginning to tell. But still it was good to hear him scotch rumours that Los Angeles would be seeing his farewell to the role.

The real farewells were to have been those of Sir Geraint Evans, but as he was too unwell to travel he heard Thomas Stewart's growling Balstrode, not unsuitably a Yankee captain in the Borough and thereby as isolated as *Grimes*. Others to make an impression included Matthew Best's grave-voiced Hobson, Thomas Allen's anxious to please Keene, Kim Begley's prim Rector, and of

course Heather Harper's Ellen Orford, never more warm or more affecting, especially in her blues number.

Possibly it was the fact of being in the United States that sharpened the American features of the score: Sir Colin Davis approached the Bernstein manner in his brass-blown handling of the passacaglia, which nevertheless took its place aptly in an orchestral performance that ebbed and flowed with close dramatic awareness. As the programme book reminded us, *Peter Grimes* started out in Los Angeles, since it was in a Santa Monica bookshop that Britten picked up his copy of Crabbe. That brought on his longing for home; his opera, though, has settled down quite satisfactorily by the Pacific.

It was nice to hear an audience surprised by *Grimes*, and good to hear them too the next night delighted by a *Zauberflöte* that had been quite properly stocked with local references for the occasion. Inevitably that drew attention to the pantomime aspect of the opera, but there was seriousness too. Robert Lloyd was on hand for this peerless Sarastro; Stuart Burrows was in excellent voice for a charming Tamino; and Helen Donath provided a very beautiful and sympathetic Pamina. Again these were familiar performances from home, but there was a new

Thomas Allen's Papageno:  
singing like an artist

Queen of the Night in Ulrike Steinsky, sounding inappropriately girlish in her first aria, but offering more fullness in her clarity and precision by the second act. Mention of the supporting cast must include James King, in stalwart form as the definitive First Armed Man. This was festival casting indeed.

The night belonged, though, to Thomas Allen's Papageno, so disarmingly and indubitably naive in action: that he can stay in character while singing like an artist. It belonged also to Sir Colin Davis. For him the schedule has been hugely demanding, with all the business of preparing new production while also shaping two revivals for a total of 11 performances in two weeks. But he has given Los Angeles evenings that will surely be remembered right through the razzmatazz.

## A fine legacy for St Louis

On a hot summer night with the moon rising behind the trees, there are few more pleasant places in the United States than the gardens of the Loretto-Hilton Center, home of the St Louis Opera Theatre's summer festival. It is a setting that predisposes one to enjoy opera and, though this year has not touched the heights of the 1982 *Cost* or the 1983 *Beatrice and Benedict*, there is still much to enjoy. Now, in their ninth season, the company show every sign of maintaining their reputation for imaginative choice of repertory, interesting productions and a regular supply of really talented young singers.

Two operas were both firsts for St Louis and in the case of the Vienna version of Gluck's *Orfeo*, Andrew Porter suggests, amazingly, a first for the USA. With typical imaginativeness, the 84-year-old sculptor Louise Nevelson was commissioned to design the sets and costumes. Her first work for the theatre, predictably the set was hugely impressive, a great black and gold wall in panels of abstract shapes, a shiny floor, a spiky throne and a skeletal gold tomb for Euridice. It looked best when the stage was sparsely populated for her costumes were much less successful, ranging from black and white cloaks for the Furies, reminiscent of Matisse's designs for

*Le Râgisson*, to red and green Greek draperies and a deal too much lures and chiffon.

My enjoyment was also diminished by the director Lou Galterio's decision to use the Dance Company of Elisa Monte and to double each principal role by both dancer and singer. Though the opera was presented in one continuous act, with only the flute dance interpolated from the Paris version, there was disappointing lack of dramatic tension, notably in the orchestral playing under David Zinman. However, there was a magnificent-looking Orfeo in Alceouise DeVaughn, yet another of the outstanding black mezzos that America keeps producing. Despite this fine performance and Nevelson's setting, I kept on recalling the much greater power of Peter Hall's Glyndebourne production of two seasons back.

The undoubted hit of the festival was the first fully professional production in the USA of the early Auden-Britten opera *Paul Bunyan*. I find it a less than satisfactory work, neither witty enough nor usually enough constructed to win a lasting place in the Britten canon. But what is indisputable is how much it gains by being performed by American singers. There were none of the embarrassingly phony accents that marred the original BBC broadcast or the English Music Theatre production at Alde-

burgh in 1976. This big company, especially the outstanding chorus, went to work as if *Bunyan* were a cross between *Oklahoma* and *The Wizard of Oz*, in a production by Colin Graham that used every theatrical device and every shade in the colour-charts plus a few besides. John Wright Stevens designed a forest of technicolor drapery for the Chorus of Trees, each of which fell away to reveal a symbol of the growing America: Indian totem, telegraph pole, classical column or oil rig. It was both ingenious and entertaining. The conductor, Bruce Ferden, kept it moving at a cracking pace and the sense of enthusiasm spilled over to infect the audience.

The surprise news of the season is the eventual withdrawal of Opera Theatre's general director, Richard Gaddes, who is handing over to a new team, with his present associate Colin Graham, the newly appointed music director, John Nelson, and Charles Mackay from Spoleto as executive director. Next year's repertory is daring - *Idomeneo* and new operas by Minori Miki and Stephen Paulus (Hardy's *The Woodlanders*), with only *The Barber of Seville* as a banker. If Opera Theatre now has the following to afford such a repertory, it is Gaddes's best legacy.

John Drummond

## Concert

## Hiccups and a broken piano string

Musica  
ICA

My first problem in reviewing this concert is typographical, since the title of the first two pieces by Gerald Barry consisted of a circle with a long horizontal line through it, a bit like the London Transport sign, as the concert's organizer, Adrian Jack, put it. But quite. Anyway, you will have to use your imagination - as indeed you will, to an even greater extent, to imagine the music. A couple of notes, and an endless pause; a slowly-moving melody for the two pianists in unison; then five minutes later, an eruption of hammered unison octaves.

For all its naivety, there was something alluring about the sound, as there was in the more helpfully titled *Five Chorales* for two pianos, based on material from an opera Barry is now writing for the ICA. The rhythmic profile was low, even non-existent - chord drifted into chord - until the fourth chorale, which pounded us out of our seats.

The evening's big work, in the first half, was *Priese* for four pianos by John McGuire, an American composer of the kind it would be easy but misleading to call minimalist, since in the course of this hypnotic 30-minute exercise there was much that was not merely repetitive, and the whole thing had a gentleness, fantasy and even

charm which is far from the head-bashing of too much American minimalism.

The four pianos - played by Douglas Young, Peter Hill (who both played the two Barry pieces), Keith Swallow and Peter Seiwright - set up pairs of chattering melodies of pairs of subordinate rhythmic accompaniments, and then proceeded to change tempo, two changing time and two remaining constant, until the next change when the first two stayed and the second two changed. Like two tube trains travelling above and below each other and stopping at alternate stations. But not quite. A couple of hiccups in the performance, and one broken piano string.

Nicholas Kenyon

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## Breach of natural justice in GCHQ unions ban

**Regina v Secretary of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Another, Ex parte Council of Civil Service Unions and Others**

Before Mr Justice Gidwell  
[Judgment delivered July 16]

There was no reason in logic or principle why the exercise by a minister of a power conferred by an Order in Council should not be subject to the same scrutiny and control by the courts as would be appropriate to the exercise of the power if it had been granted by statute.

The Crown did have power to vary at will the terms and conditions of service of civil servants by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, as embodied in the Order in Council of July 22, 1920. Since the Crown had the power to dismiss at will, unless statute provided otherwise, an invitation to a civil servant to agree to new terms and conditions of service excluding trade union membership was not secured by duress and was supported by the consideration of the offer of continued employment.

There was no basis in conclusion that her Majesty's Government had adopted a wrong interpretation of the International Labour Conference, and thus the Minister for the Civil Service (the Prime Minister) did not act under a misdirection so as to invalidate the decision reached. Instructions given orally on December 22, 1983 by the Minister for the Civil Service did not provide the conditions of service of staff at GCHQ and were properly given under article 4 of the Civil Service Order in Council 1982.

When a minister was contemplating making a decision that involved the withdrawal of rights relating to membership of trade unions and the right not to be unfairly dismissed, the rules of natural justice required that the decision should not be reached until consultation had taken place with the staff or their representatives of the various unions.

Mr Justice Gidwell so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division on July 16 granting a declaration that the instruction

purportedly issued by the Minister for the Civil Service on December 22, 1983 that the terms and conditions of service of civil servants serving at GCHQ should be revised so as to exclude membership of any trade union other than a departmental staff association approved by the director of GCHQ was invalid and of no effect.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, Mr Richard Drabble and Mr Patrick Elias for the applicants; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr John Mummery for the Foreign Secretary and the Minister for the Civil Service.

MR JUSTICE GIDWELL said that the first acknowledgment of the existence of GCHQ (the Government Communications Headquarters) was in an answer by the Foreign Secretary to a parliamentary question. The functions of GCHQ were to ensure the security of the UK military and official communications and to provide signals intelligence for Government; the main establishment was at Cheltenham where over 4,000 people were employed.

On January 25, 1984, the Foreign Secretary announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to introduce with immediate effect measures to remove from persons employed at GCHQ the right to be members of a trade union and various rights under the Employment Protection Act 1975 and 1978.

The formal steps taken were the publication of a general notice containing alterations in the conditions of service of GCHQ staff and two certificates signed by the Foreign Secretary extending employment at GCHQ from section 121 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 and section 138 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

In theory, all civil servants were members of the Sovereign's personal staff, their terms and conditions of employment governed by the Royal Prerogative. Since 1969, those prerogative powers were vested in the Minister for the Civil Service.

A civil servant was normally

entitled in law to be a member of a trade union, could not be legally dismissed because of such membership and was entitled to make a complaint of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal if unfairly dismissed. The consolidated code on pay and conditions encouraged civil servants to be members of trade unions.

Mr Blom-Cooper submitted: (1) Since 1927 her Majesty and her ministers had no power, whether prerogative or at common law, to vary the terms and conditions of service so as to exclude membership of trade unions.

(2) There was a contractual obligation not to vary the terms and conditions of service of GCHQ staff so as to exclude trade union membership.

(3) In purporting to withdraw that right, the Government was in breach of convention 87 of the International Labour Conference.

(4) The Minister for the Civil Service's direction of December 22, 1983 was not valid or effective under article 4 of the Civil Service Order in Council 1982.

(5) The making of the direction and the issue of the two certificates were invalid because of lack of prior consultation with the unions concerned.

In considering the court's jurisdiction, his Lordship said that he was concerned with the jurisdiction of the courts not in relation to the whole field of the Royal Prerogative but in its application to powers granted to a minister by an Order in Council.

The exercise by the minister of her power under article 4 of the 1982 Order in Council was subject to scrutiny and control by the High Court on the principles normally applicable to the exercise of statutory powers, and the making under those powers of decisions which affected the rights of the subject.

His Lordship said that from the authorities when the prior existence of a prerogative power was established, it could only be superseded by statute by a clear and unambiguous provision in the particular statute.

A statute might by clear words abridge or restrict prerogative power, and to that extent the prerogative power could not be used while the statute remained in force. If a statute so restrictive of the prerogative power was later repealed, the prerogative power would apparently re-emerge as it existed before the statute. The statute did not necessarily suspend the prerogative power unless it made it clear that the prerogative power was not intended by Parliament to be revived.

Therefore, section 5 of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act 1927 required the power under the Order in Council of July 1920, which embodied the Royal Prerogative relating to the engagement and control of the terms of service of civil servants, to make regulations to be exercised in a particular way but did not otherwise restrict or supersede that power.

The effect of the repeal of the 1927 Act by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act 1946 and section 38(2) of the Interpretation Act 1889 was that the prerogative powers in the Order in Council of 1920 were from 1946 onwards as unrestricted as they were before the 1927 Act.

His Lordship agreed that the established cases showed that the engagement of a civil servant could be terminated by the Crown at will, unless statutory authority prevented it. The Government's intention was that any person employed at GCHQ who was unwilling to accept a term that he no longer could belong to a trade union, and who was unwilling to move to work elsewhere, would be dismissed by giving him appropriate notice.

As to the question of the interaction of the conventions of the International Labour Conference, his Lordship said that he was not concerned with the question of the interaction of the conventions of the International Labour Conference.

His Lordship could not accept those propositions. The starting point was that a healthy uninjured child aged six years was living with his parents at home when he sustained the injury which reduced him to his present state; he was in hospital for a year and then returned home where he was cared for by his family for four and a half years. The court was then being asked to say that it was unreasonable for the plaintiff, aged 12, to go on living at home and that he had to live in an institution because it would cost less.

That was not a true alternative. There might be cases where it would be right to conclude that it was unreasonable for a plaintiff to insist on being cared for at home, but the present case was not one. Once it had been concluded that it was reasonable for the plaintiff to remain at home, as the judge had found, his Lordship could find no acceptable ground for saying that the defendant should not pay the reasonable cost of caring for him there.

Where the cost of caring for the plaintiff at home was substantially greater than the cost of caring for him in an institution, the burden of proving that it was reasonable for him to be cared for at home was on the plaintiff.

His Lordship did not consider that any overlap was established between the damages for loss of amenity and those for technical aids, and the defendant's appeal on that ground failed.

Finally, the defendant appealed against then £5,000 awarded for the fees of the Court of Protection in managing the damages fund. That was a loss which flowed directly from the plaintiff's injury and was recoverable from the defendant.

For these reasons the appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice Stephenson and Sir Denys Buckley delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Milners Curry & Gaskell; Chambers Rutland & Crawford.

**Employer's liability**

**Harrison v Michelin Tyre Co Ltd**

In a personal injuries claim brought by an employee against his employers, the employer was vicariously liable for the actions of another employee who, while acting in the course of his employment, did something, albeit for a matter of seconds, which was quite wrong and which was not countenanced by the employer.

Mr Justice Conyns so held in the Queen's Bench Division on July 13 giving judgment for the plaintiff against the defendant company in the agreed sum of £4,000 with costs.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in a

case which involved a frolic by an employee, the principle could be set out in two questions: was the incident part and parcel of the employment in the sense of being incidental to it, albeit unauthorized and prohibited by the employer, or was it so divergent from the employment as to be alien to and wholly distinguishable from the employment?

The present case fell within the former category. The defendant company was engaged in the manufacture of tyres. The plaintiff was employed as a fitter in the tyre department.

On July 13, 1983, the plaintiff was working on a machine which was used for fitting tyres. He was instructed by his supervisor to fit a tyre on a machine which was used for fitting tyres.

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## Wife loses share of home

**First National Securities Ltd v Hargreaves and Another**

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice O'Connor and Sir Denys Buckley  
[Judgment delivered on July 6]

In general a judgment creditor was entitled to enforce a judgment which he had lawfully obtained against a judgment debtor but there might be principles which conflicted with that general proposition or circumstances which would justify a court exercising its discretion so as not to give effect to that principle. But an interest of the wife of a judgment debtor in the subject matter of the execution and hardship to her or to their children if the principle was applied were not among those circumstances.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by the wife, Mrs Josephine Rosemary Hargreaves, from an order dated November 1, 1982, of Mr Justice Bingham (The Times, November 2, 1982; [1984] 1 All ER 139) whereby a charging order nisi obtained by the plaintiffs, First National Securities Ltd, against the husband, Mr John Hargreaves, to charge the husband's interest in a house at 24 Mill Road, West Mersea, Colchester, which was vested in the husband and wife as joint tenants, was made absolute.

Leave to appeal was refused. Mrs Margaret Puxon, QC and Miss Margaret C. Windridge for the wife; Mr William Goodhart, QC and Mr Peter Cowell for the plaintiffs; the husband took no part in the proceedings.

SIR DENYS BUCKLEY said that in July 1978, in anticipation of the husband leaving the police force, the husband and wife bought, with the aid of a building society mortgage, the house as joint tenants. The husband deserted the wife and later emigrated to the Republic of Ireland where he had since lived. In December 1979 the plaintiffs,

without the wife's knowledge, lent the husband £23,000, and by a legal charge, purported to have been executed by the husband, and the wife, the house was charged to the plaintiffs, subject to the building society mortgage. The wife's signature on the application for the loan and on the charge were forged. She knew nothing about that transaction until March 1980.

On October 31, 1980, the plaintiffs issued a writ against the husband claiming moneys due in respect of the loan and interest thereon. They obtained judgment in default of defence and, on February 17, 1981, a charging order nisi charging the husband's beneficial interest in the house was made.

The wife filed a petition for divorce on March 17, 1981, on the ground of the husband's adultery and sought ancillary relief including a property adjustment order. On her application she was added as a defendant to the present action.

The plaintiffs' application to have the charging order nisi made absolute was refused by the master but their appeal was allowed by the judge.

The court's decision to charge by way of charging order property of a debtor was derived from section 1 of the Charging Orders Act 1979.

Lord Justice Stephenson, agreeing, said that the court should not use its powers under Part II of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 to override the claims of a creditor seeking security by a charging order, that it should not discharge or vary a charging order so as to restore a wife's claim to such a creditor's asset, that it could, and often should, postpone the enforcement of a charging order until the hearing of any application under section 30 of the Law of Property Act 1925 where the court could decide between the competing claims of the wife and creditor. But here the court was urged either to allow or dismiss the appeal.

Lord Justice O'Connor agreed. Solicitors: Thompson Smith & Puxon, Colchester; Davis & Co, Harrow.

**Meaning of 'child of the family'**

In re estate of James Callaghan. Section 1(1)(d) of the Inheritance (Provisions for Family and Dependents) Act 1975 referring to a party who was treated by the deceased as "a child of the family" should not be construed narrowly as referring only to a minor or dependent child. Mrs Justice Booth held in the Family Division on July 12.

HER LADYSHIP said that by section 1(1)(c) of the 1975 Act "a child of the deceased" was entitled to apply and that section was not limited to a minor or dependent child. No different meaning should be given to the word "child" in the context of section 1(1)(d).

The court had to determine the nature of the relationship between the deceased and the applicant such as it did not follow that "treatment" necessarily referred to treatment of the applicant by the deceased as a minor or dependent child.

Although not entitled to such an order as of right, a creditor was justified in expecting that such an order would be made in his favour unless the debtor could persuade the court that in all the circumstances it should not be made. *Robert Paterson Ltd v Bernard Kenny Ltd* ([1983] 2 AC 192). In the instant case there were sufficient grounds to justify the judge in exercising his discretion as he did.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON, agreeing, said that the court should not use its powers under Part II of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 to override the claims of a creditor seeking security by a charging order, that it should not discharge or vary a charging order so as to restore a wife's claim to such a creditor's asset, that it could, and often should, postpone the enforcement of a charging order until the hearing of any application under section 30 of the Law of Property Act 1925 where the court could decide between the competing claims of the wife and creditor. But here the court was urged either to allow or dismiss the appeal.

Lord Justice O'Connor agreed. Solicitors: Thompson Smith & Puxon, Colchester; Davis & Co, Harrow.

**Meaning of 'child of the family'**

In re estate of James Callaghan. Section 1(1)(d) of the Inheritance (Provisions for Family and Dependents) Act 1975 referring to a party who was treated by the deceased as "a child of the family" should not be construed narrowly as referring only to a minor or dependent child. Mrs Justice Booth held in the Family Division on July 12.

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## SPECTRUM

Forty years ago on Friday, a group of Adolf Hitler's general staff failed in their attempt to kill the Führer with a bomb. As West Germany prepares to honour the men whose actions helped give a nation self-respect, new evidence suggests opposition to the Nazis was greater than realized

## Honour for Germany's martyrs

When Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in the presence of Count Claus von Stauffenberg's widow, paid solemn tribute at the Christian Democrats Congress in May to the conspirators he led against Hitler, he voiced a sentiment that has been heard increasingly as the fortieth anniversary of the July 20 bomb plot approaches.

Not only was German honour redeemed by their bravery and the roots of democracy planted, but German resistance to dictatorship was more widespread and resolute than history has since allowed.

The Chancellor's tribute came before the D-Day anniversary celebrations in Normandy. But West Germany's painful mixture of embarrassment and vexation at being excluded from this triumph of the victors has only added to the political and emotional significance of nationwide remembrance of this single real uprising against Hitler.

Both Christian Democrats and Social Democrats have recalled the opposition of their parties to the Third Reich and the sufferings of those who dared stand up to the Nazis.

It was in the Wolf's Lair, a fortified community in the Mazurian Lake district of what used to be East Prussia and is now northern Poland, that the would-be assassins hoped to end Hitler's reign with a time-bomb hidden in Count von Stauffenberg's attaché case.

Although the July 20 conspirators have traditionally been held to have come only from a narrow military-conservative elite, the anniversary

is being used to examine not only the real extent of opposition to Nazism, but the attitudes of today's generation to dictatorship, the rule of law and active resistance.

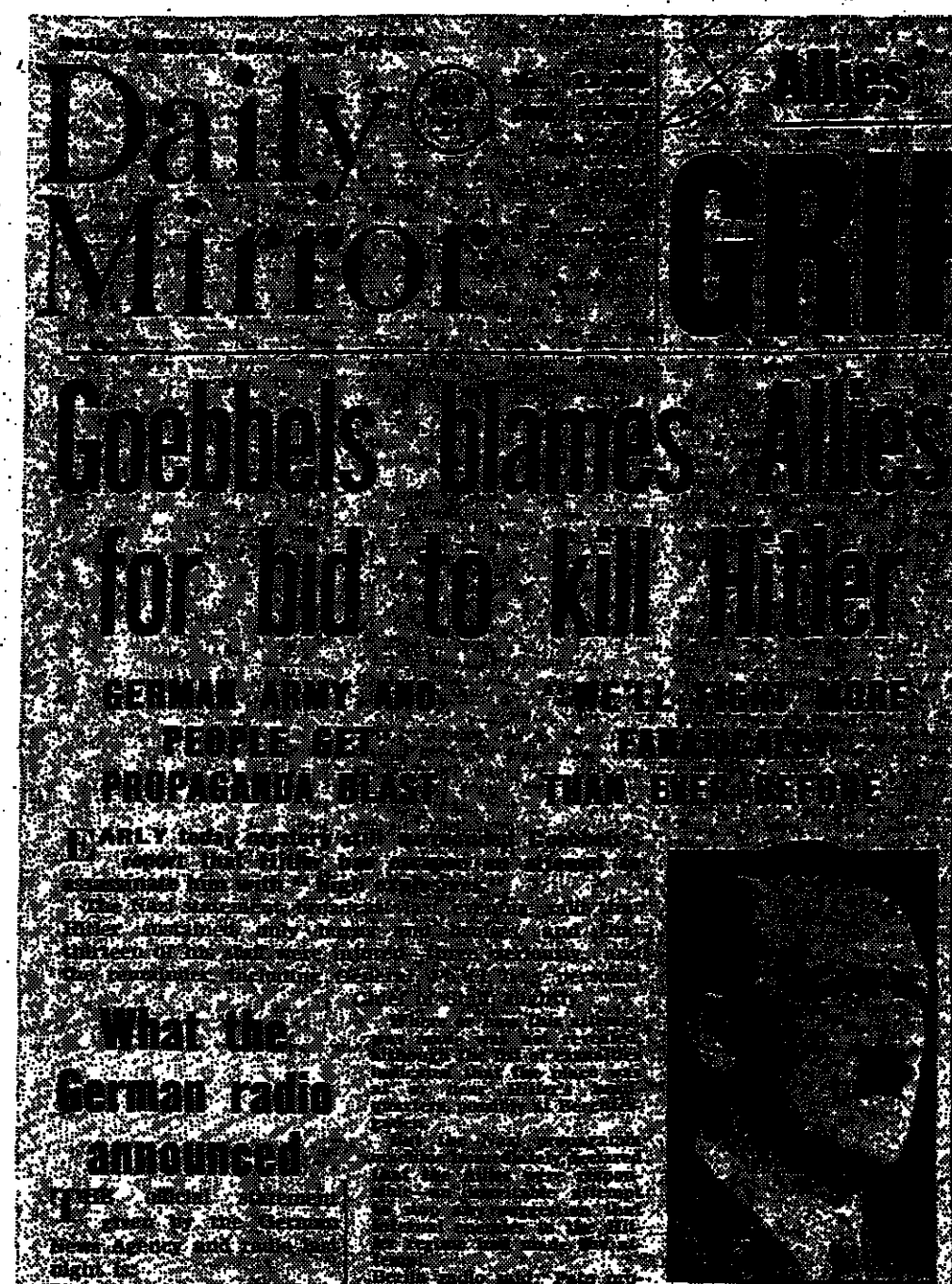
Not unexpectedly, these attitudes have changed as younger generations have become more distant from the terror of Nazism and less understanding of the values and beliefs of their grandparents.

How many people really did oppose Hitler? The question has become increasingly important over the past five years as the outpouring, after a generation of traumatic silence, of memories, discussing and teaching of the Nazi past has raised issues of guilt and responsibility that Germany has had to confront.

On the one hand, the younger generation has exaggerated the support for Hitler of his elders as a facile argument for radical politics today or as justification for fighting established social values. On the other hand, films and books about the resistance and lavish politically appropriate homage to Nazi opponents have sometimes led to the impression that almost every decent German was active in resisting the Nazis one way or another.

Distinguished historian Professor Hans Mommsen with about 75 fellow historians, eye-witnesses and resistance workers from Germany, Western Europe and North America, recently attempted a balanced assessment, at a five-day conference in Berlin earlier this month. It yielded some startling and paradoxical results.

Opposition to the Nazis was



On July 21, 1944, Britain woke to the news of an assassination attempt on the life of Adolf Hitler. The Daily Mirror reported that the Allies were the Nazis' prime suspects

much more widespread in the churches, trade unions, working class areas, armed forces and among the conservatives than generally supposed and, at the same time, much less effective because of the hopelessness in the face of the Nazis' overwhelming monopoly of power.

It is the many modest attempts by ordinary people to stand up to the daily excesses of the Nazis that have been overlooked (they have been revealingly documented in a series of booklets put out by the Stauffenberg Memorial Centre in Berlin, set up in 1968 in the former Bendler Barracks where the count and several fellow conspirators were summarily shot after the failure of the plot).

The conference highlighted some of the dilemmas. The Roman Catholic Church, for example, strove to protect its

independent witness outside the political framework while finding itself drawn inevitably into a struggle for human rights.

The left was isolated and divided after making the early mistake of using only "legal" means to oppose the Nazis and only later set up an underground cell structure.

As for the conservative opposition, historians pointed out they were far from accepting a new and diminished role for Germany. Although appalled by the brutality and arbitrariness of dictatorship, they still believed in German hegemony in Eastern Europe and did not all reject the fruits of war.

They and many other opponents of Hitler were also willfully blind to the persecution of the Jews.

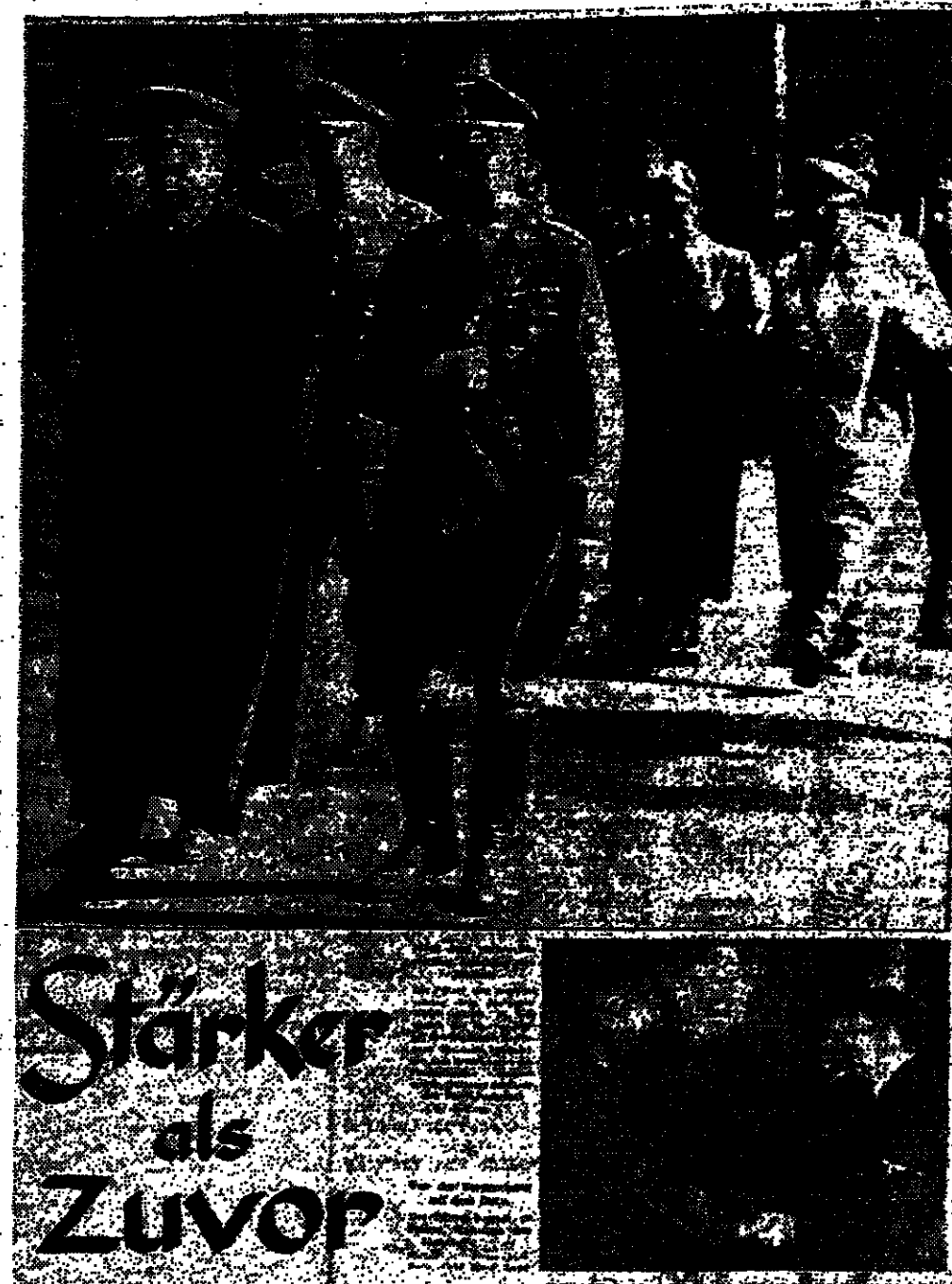
What is today's assessment of the July 20 conspirators? Fail-

ure was probably inevitable, historians conclude, for there was no mass movement to build on, as Professor Richard Löwenthal has pointed out.

While only a minority of Germans were Nazis, an even smaller number were convinced anti-Nazis. But all agree the motivations of the German resistance were of the highest.

"The world should never forget what people risked and what they and their families suffered," Professor Karl Deutsch of Harvard University said. The major motive was emotional and moral; people found tyranny unacceptable.

They used military argument to convince others who were morally predisposed to accept them, and conversion was gradual. What counts is not how they showed their conversion but that they were converted.



In the Berliner Zeitung, the Führer was pictured alongside the headline "Stronger than ever". The newspaper showed Hitler, smiling and unscathed, with Benito Mussolini

On July 20, 40 years after their death, representatives of the German democracy they strove to restore will pay homage to the conspirators. President Richard von Weizsäcker will lay a wreath on the spot where they were shot. He will be joined in the ceremony of remembrance by Chancellor Kohl, Herr Eberhard Diepgen, mayor of West Berlin, and Herr Klaus von Dönhagen, mayor of Hamburg, whose father was arrested and later executed after

the conspiracy and whose uncle, Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer, was also executed for his opposition to Hitler.

Different lessons have been drawn from the bomb plot in today's Germany. The churches, sobered and chastened by their failure to do more to prevent the final apocalypse, have thought long and hard about the nature of temporal authority and their engagement in a democratic state.

Young people have often

seen resistance in itself as honourable and legitimate, and have sometimes seen dangerous parallels of the Third Reich.

This has led to direct action and even attacks on today's apparatus of state in the name of resistance to "fascist" decisions.

For the majority however, the events of 40 years ago are of supreme importance in reaffirming moral values in the composition and leadership of the state. The commitment to democracy is traced back to this hopeless blow for freedom. Although this might create a myth that makes a balanced look at the bomb plot difficult, it is an essential foundation for the rebuilding of national dignity and self-respect. And that is what Germany will be remembering with gratitude.

Michael Binyon

save Germany from complete, albeit defeat.

Summoned to the Wolf's Lair, effectively a fortified townhouse in the Mazurian Lake district of what is now northern Poland, von Stauffenberg and the conspirators were given the opportunity they needed.

The events which combined to foil the plot are now well known - even to how von Stauffenberg struggled with his disabilities to cut the wire of the time bomb in his attaché case.

The black attaché case was left negligently on the floor as the conference began. After a few minutes, von Stauffenberg left and the briefcase was shifted a crucial three feet away from Hitler, the thick leg of the oak table now dividing bomb from target.

At 12.42pm the bomb exploded and by 12.44 von Stauffenberg was at the outer perimeter gate, convinced that Hitler could not have survived the blast.

Roger Boyes

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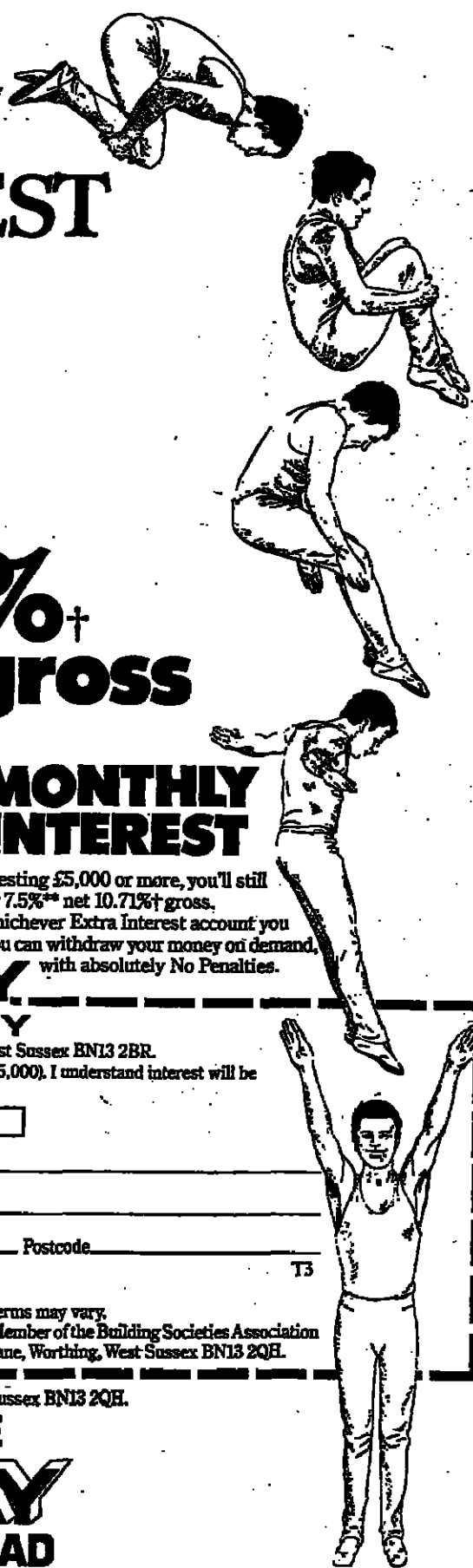
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**GO THROUGH THE GATEWAY STAY ONE JUMP AHEAD**



The Wolf's Lair, where the bomb plot to kill Hitler came so close to success, is nowadays a sea of concrete. When the Russians moved into East Prussia - now Poland - special detachments of Germans blew up most of the bunkers with hundreds of thousands of tons of explosive.

Hitler's bunker, the toughest of all, still retains its essential structure. To enter it (strictly forbidden by the Polish guides) is to enter the ante-chamber of a pyramid: pungent enclosed air hits the visitor, the corridors lead nowhere.

After the coup attempt, Hitler moved into a 130 sq yd chamber in the bunker: stone floors, a bed, a desk and two chairs. All that has now disappeared, the two floors of the bunker having collapsed on each other.

Everybody who was anybody had a bunker. Hermann Goering's bunker has survived well, blacked out with replacing the camouflage netting. Martin Bormann's concrete hideout looks more like a squashed

prehistoric animal, steel struts sticking out like antennae.

The Wolf's Lair had cantinas for officers and other ranks, a sophisticated telephone and radio exchange with links to eight other bunker settlements in the Mazurian Lake district, with Berlin and with commanders on the Russian front. It also had a tailors shop, underground food depots, its own railway link (now overgrown with weeds) and airstrip.

The skeleton of a cinema - its red walls still standing, the roof having collapsed - is the key to how Hitler spent his off-duty hours.

When some of the July 20

conspirators were executed, their skulls stuck on meat hooks, a film was made of the men kicking their legs in agony, their trousers around their feet. The film was sent to the Wolf's Lair and shown every night in the cinema.

Hitler, say Polish historians, used to giggle and scream with laughter when he saw, again and again, the death of his would-be assassins.

Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg, who planted the bomb, was spared this brutal revenge. He was shot. Badly mutilated in Africa - he had lost an arm, two fingers of the left hand and an eye - the colonel had come to the conclusion that only the Führer's death could

### moreover... Miles Kington

happened in the 60 seconds we have been talking?

A. Twenty species have become extinct and an area the size of Rutland has been lost to the encroaching desert.

Q. How many hedgerows have been dug up?

A. Hedgerows are not dug up. They are always grubbed up.

Q. Why are they grubbed up?

A. To make way for ecologically undesirable one-crop fields which do not encourage wildlife and which store amounts of chemical poisons in the soil.

Q. What amounts?

A. Unacceptable amounts.

Q. Turning to the sea, could you tell us of the dangers there?

A. Of course. The seas are being overfished and polluted by human waste.

Q. But is not waste natural and harmless?

A. No, sir. It is non-biodegradable and toxic.

Q. Is an area the size of the Isle of Wight being polluted every day?

A. We do not measure sea pollution by the Isle-of-Wight unit. We prefer to say that the level of maritime pollution is rising everywhere.

Q. Until it reaches what?

A. The point of no return.

Q. What must we do?

A. Wake up before it is too late.

A. Not a lot. We must just hope that there is a change.

Q. Of What?

A. Heart.

Q. While there is still...?

A. Time.

Q. Thank you. I think that is all.

A. But you have not asked me about the greenhouse effect or acid rain or air pollution or...

Q. Some other time, perhaps.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 395)

ACROSS

1 SF semi-robotic (6)

5 Hand-greeting (4)

8 Fish liquor (5)

9 Women's bed wear (6)

11 Baby accessories (8)

13 Nag (4)

15 Efficient pace (8,5)

17 Close (4)

18 Charming (8)

21 Sanctuary seeker (7)

22 Sudden anxiety (5)

23 Fur skin (4)

24 Bottom-most (6)

DOWN

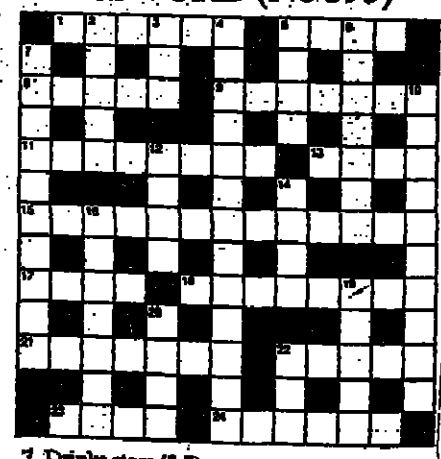
2 Churchill's military coordinator (5)

3 Hair-louse egg (3)

4 Execution quarters (9,4)

5 Weekly pay (4)

6 Debase (7)



7 Drinks store (3,7)

10 Timely suitability (10)

12 Elephant tooth (4)

14 Soviet Russia

16 Promote (7)

19 Wedding notices (5)

20 Ridicule target (4)

22 Church bench (3)

SOLUTION TO No 394  
ACROSS: 1 Umbel 4 Anyochs 8 Squib 9 Hussler 10 Fatherly 11 Draw 13 Soft-hearted 17 Type 18 Whistler 21 Preface 22 Dicoy 23 Fosses 24 Radar  
DOWN: 1 Unself 2 Blunt 3 Libretto 4 Achilles heels 5 Risk 6 Calori 7 Sprawl 12 Crusader 14 Orphan 15 Step up 16 Prayer 19 Lock 20 June

هنا من الفضل



# MEN'S FASHIONS by Suzy Menkes

## Sportswatch

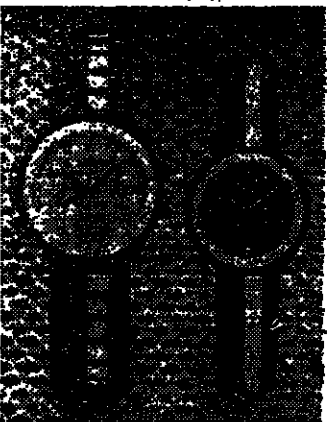
How sponsorship is setting the pace in a race to dress stylish males on and off the field

Sports sponsorship is high fashion. The status names that we are used to seeing in risky places on the right people are now in open competition on the sports field. Fast action is the modern way to promote men's clothes and especially accessories.

Out in front is Cartier, whose International Polo Tournament takes place at Windsor Great Park at the end of the month, the first event in a three-year sponsorship. The red-shirted Cartier team is already established in France at Deauville's Coupe d'Or and has been playing for the past five years at Palm Beach, the centre of American polo.

The Ferrari Formula is slightly different: they have taken their racy sports car image and used it to promote streamlined accessories, particularly sports watches in high-tech ribbed rubber or metallic grey flashed with racing stripes of scarlet or chrome yellow.

The macho world of motor racing and an emphasis on clean masculine lines are also applied to the sleek Porsche watches and sunglasses, launched in 1982 and driving ahead on the wheels of the famous car.



Ferrari Formula style

Sourcing sales of the sports watch is the prize, in the competitive world of promotion and sponsorship. Rolex, whose gold Oyster watch is one of the fashion world's status symbols, last week held the Rolex Polo Cup at Windsor.

Timex, who launched their brightly coloured Marathon Sports Quartz watches in a flurry of sponsorship are official timekeepers at 200 marathons this year, and provided stop watches for Wimbledon and the British Water Skiing Federation.

Their other involvements include horses at Hickstead, the rapid-race canoe championships in Wales and sponsorship last weekend of the redoubtable Lady Ann and her boat Laura Lucy in the round Britain offshore powerboat race.

Timing sporting events is the promotional way for Longines, who have close ties with motor racing, and for Seiko, timekeepers for football, show-



Racing number white cotton vest has MPH logo on front, £12, by Sue Clowes, also in black, yellow, red, from Review, 81 King's Road SW3; Joseph, 6 Gloucester Street SW1; Square, Bath. Sports shoes, £7.50, from Gee 2, Hair by Michael Jeffrey for The Salon of Martin Gold and David Sherman. Photographs by MIKE OWEN at Wembley Stadium

jumping and European athletics. The once-staid Swiss have taken to sponsorship: Baume and Mercier are sponsoring the Ladies Professional Golf Tour for the European tour for the third year.

The aim behind the sports deals is to market a name and to create or reinforce an image. "It's another form of advertising rather than pure promotion in a magazine," says Anthony Marangos, managing director of Cartier Ltd, who are putting up £50,000 annually for the next three years for international polo. "It helps us to

prove that Cartier is alive and well and living in Bond Street," he says.

In fact, Cartier also make under licence the Ferrari watches, lighters and pens, as well as the new Yves Saint Laurent accessory collection that will go on sale in September.

Most of the watch companies make a women's collection, and Cartier's own Les Must accessories range is for both sexes. But overall sports sponsorship is overtly masculine and companies with a macho image (such as Dunhill for gentlemen's smokes) tend to diversify into

fashion. Dunhill produce a collection of sporty leisure clothes and accessories and sponsor the Queen's Cup at Smith's Lawn in June.

The thrust of all this high-powered marketing is to propel men towards the status accessory, especially watches, but also sunglasses, pens, small leather goods such as wallets, credit card and passport holders - anything which suggests the international and underscores the sporty image.

Meanwhile, the International Gold Corporation has set out to exploit the current mood of

androgynous dressing and blending of gender, by promoting men's gold accessories.

The architectural cuff links, gold ring-pulls from a cola can and chunky chains are not described as "jewellery", since Intergold's market research has shown that the word sounds effeminate to the average male, who accounts for 13 per cent of



Keeping tabs on gold

total gold jewelry sales in Britain.

The new buzz word for the gold tie pins, rings and bracelets is "accessories", and a surprising 68 per cent of all adults interviewed agreed that they are suitable for men.

Last week the gold accessories were modelled by athletes, actors and international designers, all proving that there is nothing funny about a chap who wears a ring. (Dammit, Sir, Charles I went to the block wearing a earring.)

Yet the only "accessories" I have seen worn with real style, were the glittering paste bangles that I photographed three weeks ago on men in the audience of the art college shows.

Perhaps de Beers who sponsor Diamond Day at Ascot at the end of the month, should set their cap at the jockeys and get them to wear brilliants as a racing badge.



White cotton interlock unisex vest, £7.50, red/grey or blue/green stripes detailing. Matching sweatshirting shorts, £7.50. Both from Gee 2, Oxford Street W1, South Molton Street W1, Manchester, Glasgow and branches



Line green training vest in cotton fleece, £9, also pink, yellow, white, in assorted designs, from Stephen King, 315 King's Road SW3. White cotton men's shorts with interlock waistband, £28, by Body Map, also in black, from Browns, 27 South Molton Street W1; Jones, 77 King's Road SW3. Leather weightlifter's belt, £15.50, from Lilywhites, Piccadilly

### Where England scores

Going in to bat on the grey asphalt of Piccadilly, carefully scooping the ball over the summer sales, Kent and Curwen find themselves all out in nine weeks - out, that is, of their best-selling track suits and sweat tops, complete with three lions couchant. Still in there is the W.G. Grace lookalike, beard bushy, but in action as he drives from the logo of polo shirts and ties. Top scorer is the ultimate cricketer's sweater in six-ply cashmere, as soft as the (Headingley) wicket and as expensive as taking a bet on England winning the series. Kent and Curwen seem understandably shy of bragging about their cricketer connections with the England team. The Oxford boat race crew did their sports shirt prouder. But the old-established British company have dressed winners and losers for a century. This spring they opened their first British retail shop with the emphasis on English tradition, in style and quality, and drawing on 50 years of past records for design motifs. The English sporting look has been a source of inspiration

for designers from Mile Chanel to the companies who service Ivy League Americans. So it is good to see us Brits offering unashamedly native dress, including 126 different varieties of club and regimental tie. (They wisely discourage outsiders from choosing the MCC logo.) The traditional cricket sweater comes with or without sleeves as supplied to clubs throughout the country. A fashion cut, hand-framed in pure wool, comes with burgundy and navy trim and lion logo, with a pure cotton version as an alternative. The polo shirt in 16 colours - including a dusky pink or rich egg yolk yellow - has its K and C logo, much appreciated by Americans, who see it as an original bit of old England. Top Sleeveless cricket sweater with three lions emblem, £38, cricket shirt, £24. Below: Pure wool fashion cricket sweater with burgundy and navy trim and motif, £49. Polo shirt, £21. Trousers and flannels from a selection. All at Kent and Curwen, 39 St James's Street, London SW1. Photograph: Mike Owen.

### TALKBACK

Since the Menswear Fashion page started last September, the response from readers has proved that men care about their clothes. Monty Moss, chairman of Moss Bros, has done the rounds this summer of the English social circuit from Ascot to Ghyndebourne. He writes with appalled comments:

The most depressing thing is the lack of general care among men of 40 and over. You can see that their clothes are not regularly cleaned and pressed. They are badly turned out. Jacket sleeves are often too

long for no man is ever smart if he does not show half an inch of shirt cuff. Hipster trousers are hopeless with morning dress or evening tails. A man needs trousers with a high rise, nothing looks worse than a gap between the top of the trousers and the bottom of the waistcoat, particularly with a pot belly. Whatever happened to braces? Shirts, ties and socks should be chosen to go with morning wear. At Ascot, it looks as though many men went to the office in a lounge suit and changed into a morning coat without thinking of the rest. A little colour, tastefully introduced, can be effective at the races. Top hats are designed to be worn - not carried. And if only

it could be decreed that men should wear hats or caps in the Steward's Enclosure at Henley... At present, the men (mostly in blue blazers too small for their wearers) look pretty scruffy. A hat makes all the difference.

Nothing could be rougher than some of the "blues" (blazers) worn by Harrow School, but Harrovians look reasonably respectable because they wear straw boaters.

The wearing of a head-dress does lend respectability and greatly improves appearance, as the Police and Services realize. What a mistake it was to show Lord Mountbatten in uniform but without a hat on his statue!

Is today's relaxed attitude to formal dress a healthy response or a sign of the times? And is it older men who are culpable while the young are smartening themselves up? Readers' letters in defence of (or attacking) the male scruff are welcomed.

Comings and goings: Paul Smith to Japan, where an old sweet shop from his native Nottingham is the setting for his first Tokyo show. Aquascutum to New York: their first US store on Fifth and 54th this autumn. Bruce Weber in London: athletic men and emotive fashion at Olympus Gallery from July 31.

### YOHJI YAMAMOTO

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Budget-price master

After years of protracted negotiations with France, Lord Gowrie, the Arts Minister, has pulled off a personal coup in securing for Britain a work by David to hang in the National Gallery. The deal, struck after the personal intervention of President Mitterrand, was disclosed exclusively to PHS: an official announcement is expected from the National Gallery tomorrow.



The portrait, of which I offer readers a glimpse, taken from Antoine Schnapper's biography, is of Monsieur Blauw, a Batavian minister, painted in 1795. When I broke the news to Professor Anita Brookner of the Courtauld Institute, she said: "I

never thought France would part with it. It is priceless - a pearl. So the Getty Museum can't get everything." The deal could lead to Britain issuing an export licence for a major work, possibly a Stubbs, to go to France in return.

Lord Gowrie's success is not unconnected, I suspect, with a key negotiator, Roland Dumas, France's Minister for Europe. Dumas was formerly the lawyer to the Picasso and Giacometti estates and, by coincidence, dealt in the 1970s with Lord Gowrie, then a Bond Street art dealer. Lord Gowrie tells me Dumas said: "You get Mrs Thatcher to settle the budget, and I'll give you the David." French humour, you understand.

## False scent

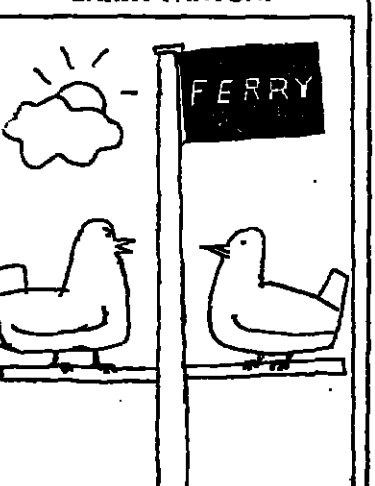
The hunt is on at Horse and Hound magazine to unearth the employee who sent a mailshot last week offering a "personal" 10 per cent discount to the magazine's *Johns* and *Leagues*. Delighted, the League swiftly submitted an ad inviting *H & H* readers to join. The expected telephone call came two days later, apologizing for an "embarrassing mistake" and saying the ad could, of course, never be used.

Who needs the Queen and her Honours List when you have the Italians? An auction of autographs held at Christie's in Rome last month listed in the official catalogue the signatures of Lady Margaret Thatcher, Sir Anthony Wedgwood Benn and Sir Kenneth Livingstone. Sir Ken should not get ideas; his mark fetched about a pound.

## Larkin's fillip

Philip Larkin is a short nose ahead in the Poet Laureate stakes. His is the only name, I am told, proposed by the Arts Council, one of the three bodies known to have been canvassed by No 10. Of the other two, the Poetry Society has submitted an "orthodox" list of three or four, while the Society of Authors has suggested none. "We are concerned to screw more money out of publishers," said its general secretary, Mark Le Fanu, "we don't put forward writers for honours".

BARRY FANTONI



"Summer holidays must have begun: we haven't moved for days"

## Major minimus

A sigh of relief can be heard at the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers where the "Martinet of Muirfield," Captain Paddy Hamner, has been replaced as secretary by the Woosterish Major Gordon Vanecken. Hamner, who retired after 15 years last November, was hailed back in March after the new secretary, Major Colin Innes, was sacked by stalwarts for his "revolutionary" proposals - to install central heating and a new telephone system. Though disarming members with his Wooster persona, I am told that Vanecken is finding Hamner a hard act to follow. Hamner, who once told the frolicking Ben Crenshaw and Tom Watson "to get the hell off my course," was feared by even the oldest Muirfield guard for his positive vetting: "School?" "Gordonston?" "College?" "Trinity?" "Regiment?" "Coldstream Guards?" "Decorations?" "VC, MC." "Handicap?" "Scratch." "Give him nine holes."

PHS

George Walden on the rehabilitation of Vyacheslav Molotov

# Cocktail with a bitter aftertaste

Among the welter of bad news from Moscow, the political resurrection of Molotov might easily be overlooked. "Mr. Nyet", now 84, is sometimes seen almost affectionately as the West's old sparring partner. The reality is much nastier, and more worrying. Molotov was a major proponent of the Cold War - a symbol of death's-head diplomacy. Even Khrushchev once accused him of being a "saboteur of peace".

Worse still, his record in Stalin's purges makes him one of the most wretched remnants of an appalling era. Until recently, the Russians were rehabilitating victims of the purges; now they are rehabilitating the executioners. Is Molotov's re-emission to the party a minor, essentially internal manoeuvre, or a sinister portent for the Russians themselves, and for the West? Are there echoes of Molotov in Mr Gromyko's current diplomatic style?

Probably, Molotov - real name, Shteyn - was related to the composer, though he seems to have been born with a dirge rather than a music in his soul. Since he joined the party in 1906, he was an efficient, painstaking bureaucrat, whose capacity for deskwork earned him the inelegant sobriquet "Stony-arse", and at 21 was the youngest candidate member of the Politburo.

His involvement in the forced collectivisation of the early 1930s, and especially in the Ukraine where millions died of starvation, was useful preparation for his role in the 1937-8 purges, when he helped Stalin, Yezhov and Beria to liquidate all but five of his 25 fellow members of the People's Council of Commissars. The title of one of his speeches at the time - "The Lessons of the Saboteur, Wrecking and Espionage Activities of the Japanese-German-Fascist Agents" - gives the tone. But it was not all talk: Molotov was actively involved in dealing out death to his comrades and colleagues. According to Roy Medvedev's *All Stalin's Men*, he had a particularly repellent habit of adding obscene abuse, as well as his signature, against the names on



Stalin's death lists. Here at least the abominable No-man became an enthusiastic Yes-man.

In fact Molotov's career can be traced in his signatures. He was enthusiastic, too, about a deal with Nazi Germany, and promoted as well as signed the pact with von Ribbentrop which bears his name. He negotiated the "agreements" which tied Eastern Europe to Moscow. The same hand that signed the charter of the United Nations. Molotov's mark on history was either malignant, or mocking.

Quite logically, one of the first things that happened after he became foreign minister was that a

number of senior Soviet diplomats, at home and abroad, were put away. His own diplomatic style was predictably uncharming, and his cold goading infuriated Beria. "I've had enough of this, I've", the Foreign Secretary once exploded. Given the source, the cynicism of Molotov's remark "Eden is a gentleman, Beria is not" is exquisite.

Obviously he was Stalin's man. But Molotov was not just a functionary. He had his own views - a vehement amalgam of nationalistic Slavophilism and bureaucratic communism - and his dealings with the West did much to dissipate post-war goodwill towards Russia.

After an interlude during which Vyshinsky - whose record was as stained as Molotov's - took over Soviet diplomacy, Molotov was back in 1953, though his heart was not noticeably in the "peace offensive" of the post-Stalin period. He believed that Russia had gone soft on the West. His disgrace under Khrushchev and appointment as ambassador to Mongolia effectively ended his career.

All this, and presumably more, is known to the Soviet leadership. So why are they reinstating such a man? The traditionalist party apparatus has never been happy with his expulsion, and a biography of Molotov, published in 1974, began gently reprocessing him.

But what really matters for us is the insensitivity of the Soviet move vis-à-vis the West. Molotov's re-emission from well-earned obscurity is a useful symbol of the state of the Kremlin's world view, but also of East-West relations more generally. Embattled by problems of their own devising, and bitter at President Reagan's attitudes, are the Russians returning to drink at the poisoned well of the party's past? Is the long shadow of the master of the definitive negative overtaking Mr Gromyko too?

None of this is a reason for renouncing the effort for a saner relationship with Moscow - in fact, rather the opposite. But it does remind us of what we are up against. The Soviet Union may be at a turning point between a civilised, rational and more rational attitudes at home and abroad. Our power to influence their choice is limited. Strictly speaking, neither Molotov nor Sakharov - whose uncivilized treatment Molotov would have heartily endorsed - are the West's affair. But whatever the proprieties, we should register our dismay at the behaviour of a country which honours an infamous relic of a callous past, while persecuting one of its noblest sons.

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The author is a Conservative MP for Buckingham

# York Minster's human firebug

Supposing that it may not have been a direct intervention by God that burned the south transept of York Minster last week, there is another, supernatural suspect against whom the evidence looks almost as black: the ghost of Jonathan Martin. The minster was burnt last week, as if in retribution, immediately after the consecration of a Bishop of Durham with equivocal views about the authority of scripture. In 1829 Jonathan Martin set the church on fire as a religious protest (with far more destructive effect), on another occasion he had disrupted the confirmation of an earlier Bishop of Durham by threatening the assembled prelates with a pistol, accusing them of blasphemy and loose living. After the York fire he was tried, found to be insane, and ended his days in Bedlam.

Martin was one of four brothers who were all eccentrics to the very edge of madness, subject to an irresistible sense of prophetic mission and gifted with imaginations of lurid and visionary brilliance. Like many poor, ambitious and self-taught boys in the nineteenth century, they strayed into a perplexing borderland between genius and madness. Even the *Dictionary of National Biography*, that incomparable compendium of English eccentricity, which has entries for three of the four, can hardly supply another set of brothers so majestically dotty. (There was also a sister, Anne, but she alone seems to have kept her head.)

They were the sons of an itinerant tanner, publican, coachbuilder and fencing-master in Northumberland. The most humdrum of the four was Richard, who saw service at Waterloo as a quartermaster-sergeant in the Grenadier Guards, wrote scholarly verses and published a book with the quintessentially Martinian title of *The Last Days of the Antediluvian World*.

William, the eldest, was a rope-maker and self-styled "natural

philosopher and poet". He was an inventor of real practical skill (the Society of Arts once awarded him its silver medal) and invented a bicycle, an automatic level-crossing, income tax, and a pneumatic perpetual motion machine which was revealed to him in a dream, and after he had sold it for a song, remained profitably on exhibition in the Haymarket for 29 years.

He claimed to have confuted Newton's theory of gravity, and in old age he took to wearing a tortoise shell mounted in brass as a hat, called himself "The Philosophical Conqueror of All Nations", and hawked in the streets pamphlets exhibiting a wonderful, inconceivable sequence of mind with titles like "Light and Truth, Mr. B's Invention for Destroying All Foul Air and Fire Damps in Coal Pits (proving also) the Scriptures to be right which learned men are mystifying, and proving the Orang Outang or Monkey the most unlikely thing under the Sun to be the Serpent that Beguiled our First Parents".

The most successful brother in worldly terms was the apocalyptic painter John Martin, who was described by Lord Lytton as "More original, more self-dependent than Raphael or Michelangelo". His compositions, such as "Belshazzar's Feast" and "The Eve of the Deluge", are products of a dramatic and idiosyncratic imagination, though they are all rather much alike, with their colossal recesses of mysterious columns, vast gold candelabra, tiny human figures gesticulating as cosmic disaster is unleashed on them - torrents, earthquakes, flashes of lightning, even the End of the World. His work was so popular that he was able to engage no less a figure than Brookman to defend his brother at his trial, though the expense is said to have ruined him.

In Jonathan's oddity topped out into madness. He was the unluckiest of the brothers from the start. While they enterprisingly gasped out for opportunities as the age held out for



Jonathan Martin: pamphleteer turned pyromaniac

poor but able young men, he fell into the hands of the pressgang and spent six years in the brutal slavery of the lower dock in Nelson's navy. He was at the battle of Copenhagen, already inclined to argue about religion and afflicted with religious dreams.

Escaped from the sea, he became a Methodist, abandoning the Church of England only after an anguished struggle with his conscience and his wife, who was also guided in marital disagreements by religious dreams. Eventually the Methodists found his fervour too much for them, and rejected him. Working in a tanyard like his father, he used to call on his workmates to repent, and they would slap his face with wet skins and tip buckets of bullock's blood over his head. He took to riding round the country on an ass "in imitation of the Saviour", and interrupting church services by creeping into the pulpit beforehand and then popping up like a jack-in-a-box to harangue the congregation about the sins of the clergy.

After the incident with the pistol he was put in an asylum, but he escaped and eventually arrived in York, handing out terrifying and apocalyptically misspelt pamphlets threatening the clergy with hell-fire: "You whitest Sea pulkies... you Blind Gies and Deceivers of the People!... I warn you to repent and cry for mercy for the Sordid of Justes at Hand and your Gret Charchis and Minsters will come rattling down upon your Gilly Heads..."

Tolerant, forbearing or inert, the civic and ecclesiastical authorities took no notice of these menaces, and in February 1829 he attended evensong in the Minster, saying to himself, as he listened to the organ, "I'll have thee down tonight thou shalt buzz no more." He hid behind a tomb till the cathedral was empty and then piled hangings against the woodwork of the choir. Dressing up for the part, he draped himself in velvet hangings, Robe like David the King, and perched the ornamentation from a pulpit cushion on his head. As he talked away he bellowed prayers and praises to Almighty God, finally setting the pyre alight with a candle from the lectern.

As the clock struck three in the morning, he escaped through a transept window, falling on his knees to thank God that "his job" had been accomplished. The fire burned for most of the following day, and destroyed the pulpit, the galleries, the carved stalls, the medieval roof and the buzzing organ. Providentially the great east window was saved, though the collapsing roof fell only a few feet from it. But four superb fourteenth-century windows were almost completely destroyed, and the gap in the Minster's ranks of medieval glass is still there, an ineradicable monument to the strangest member of one of the strangest bands of siblings ever recorded.

George Hill

# Ulster: figures that speak louder than bombs

Eleven years ago the first Northern Ireland Secretary, William Whitelaw, said that 99 per cent of Northern Ireland's population supported the security forces against the IRA. "The alleged freedom fighters seek to impose their will regardless of the fact that they are answerable to no one except themselves. After all, who elected them?", he said.

In 1981, 30,000 people voted for Bobby Sands, the imprisoned IRA leader who was on hunger strike in the Maze and died four weeks later. A year later, 64,000 people voted for Sinn Fein in the Northern Ireland Assembly election. At last year's general election, the Sinn Fein vote rose to 103,000, threatening to overtake the non-violent SDLP.

James Prior, the present Northern Ireland Secretary, is reported to have told a private meeting of Conservative MPs that if Sinn Fein became the major nationalist party, the province would become "unmanageable" - a Cuba off Britain's western shore.

A MORI poll to be reported in tonight's *Brass Tacks* Reports on BBC2 shows disapproval of successive governments' policies among Northern Ireland Catholics, but also significant numbers of voters still prepared to switch from the SDLP to Sinn Fein.

John Hume, leader of the SDLP, has maintained for some years that his party's vote would hold up against Sinn Fein because the bulk of his supporters would never contemplate voting for a the political wing of the IRA.

How far he is right will be tested at the elections for Northern Ireland's district councils in May next year, which are likely to prove a truer measure of Sinn Fein's support than last month's Euro poll.

Sinn Fein is far from out of the running, as Gerry Adams, its president, was quick to point out, its share of the vote did not collapse in the Euro elections. It was exactly the same, 13.3 per cent, as in last year's general election.

The MORI poll, conducted between June 20-23 among 1,639 respondents in Northern Ireland, shows one SDLP supporter in seven currently considering switching to Sinn Fein. Fewer than half of all voters rule out the possibility of voting Sinn Fein, and only a minority believe Sinn Fein should be excluded from any political settlement in the province.

The most important cause of the problem is identified by SDLP supporters as whether the people of the North are to be British or Irish - a strong point for Sinn Fein, who have placed the "national question" at the top of their agenda.

When pressed to reveal their resistance to Sinn Fein, by answering how likely they would be to support the party if the SDLP were not standing, only 46 per cent said "not at all likely", while almost a quarter, 23 per cent, thought it "likely".

A majority of SDLP supporters believe that any attempt to solve the problems of Northern Ireland must have the cooperation of Sinn Fein. Fifty-two per cent agreed while only

29 per cent disagreed, suggesting little support for the SDLP policy of excluding Sinn Fein from political initiatives such as the New Ireland Forum.

As for the IRA itself, the obstacle it presents to the SDLP voters who are thinking of switching to the political wing is considerably smaller than many have thought. Very few SDLP supporters justify violence for political ends - only 7 per cent against the 81 per cent who disagree - but hostility to the IRA is less than complete. Forty per cent view the IRA as basically patriotic and idealists, compared with 32 per cent who do not. And while 40 per cent see no resolution of Northern Ireland's problems unless the IRA is beaten, 28 per cent disagree, with a further 32 per cent undecided.

Perhaps the most important of our findings are those which cast light on why SDLP voters might switch to Sinn Fein. They reveal a serious discontent with government policy and a high degree of support for the IRA. Among those who could desert the SDLP and vote for Sinn Fein, disapproval of successive governments' handling of the situation over the past 15 years is even higher than among Catholics as a whole - 82 per cent are dissatisfied, and only 7 per cent satisfied. They are strongly of the view that the "national question" is the real cause of the problem, and put terrorism as the least important cause.

They see Sinn Fein as tough and active in the local community. And they particularly say that Sinn Fein makes the British take notice of the

nationalists' views, while the SDLP does not.

There is little in the survey to suggest widespread enthusiasm for violence among Catholic voters. On the contrary there is a marked readiness to move to the political centre. 35 per cent of Sinn Fein supporters are considering a vote for the SDLP. And while 14 per cent of SDLP voters are thinking of switching to Sinn Fein, almost twice as many, 26 per cent, could switch to the Alliance Party in the centre.

If the conclusion is that the Government has so alienated the nationalist community that many are prepared to support Sinn Fein and either support or accept the IRA, then the Government's policy of "solving the terrorists" could be heading for defeat.

John Hume certainly thinks a change of direction is urgently needed. Since Sinn Fein's government policy has promoted the cause of violence in Northern Ireland, and the security policy has increased support for the terrorists at a political level. During the hunger strike, Mrs Thatcher said the IRA had dealt their last card, but it is evident that she dealt them a full hand and they've been using it ever since. The findings of the poll give added weight to this view.

Gerry Northam and Brian Gosschalk

The authors are, respectively, a BBC producer and a senior research executive for MORI.

Phillip Whitehead

# Why Maxwell is more bad news

It is over 15 years since Mr Stafford Somerfield's outburst from the editorial chair of the *News of the World* against the bid from "Mr Maxwell, formerly Jan Ludvig Hoch" for "a newspaper which I know is as British as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding". Maxwell, said the wags, would rename the seedy Sunday paper *Nadie Pravo*.

Both then and at the time of the 1971 Department of Industry enquiry, he was probably judged more harshly by both civil servants and the City than a more enigmatic figure from their own world would have been. It is ironic that he has now stormed Fleet Street thanks to the approval of the same institutions which once spurned him, and as the flagman of "this wonderful country and its people" (*Sunday Mirror*) and its "great qualities which we alone possess" (*Daily Mirror*). He is backing Britain, and its roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. He says he is also backing the "sensible left".

There is no point in taunting Maxwell. He has achieved an old ambition in the only way he knows how. He may be no worse than the handful of very rich men already in possession of 95 per cent of our national press. For those who believe that there are better ways to widen and diversify the ownership of the mass media, however, three things ought to be said. Perhaps they can be said more dispassionately since this is a proprietor who professes leftist sympathies, and seems to have been accepted on approval by the leader of the Labour Party.

First, the circumstances of the deal were shameful. Second, all talk of "guarantees written on stone" to adopt a phrase of Mr Rupert Murdoch, as alleged by one of his ex-editors, are not worth the stone they are engraved on. Third, hope that Fleet Street might progress and move away from the domination of proprietors who treat their titles as a personal fiefdom, in the way in which Clive Thornton wanted the Mirror Group to move, is clearly misplaced; reform will be external when it comes.

If I were Sir Alex Jarrett I would not like to look in the Mirror. What is there to say about a board which planned to float the Mirror Group today, with grandiose plans based on the attractions of the Reuters honey-pot, but which simply panicked when that appeared to be less than full to the brim. If Sir Alex Jarrett undertook not to sell to a single buyer, and was then confronted with pessimistic estimates of the flotation, in the City's present hysterical mood, why did he not go back to his employees and postpone the flotation?

The involvement of the workforce had been a special concern of Clive Thornton. It should have been drawn into ownership, and the bid from the employees to buy out the

group revived. Sir Alex instead has preferred to eat his own words, and wash them down with Maxwell's extra millions.

If Reed International proved hopeless guarantors of the independence of the biggest newspaper publishing unit in Britain, what can we hope from Maxwell? He can hardly be blamed for grabbing it from their feeble grasp. He has told Reed - as if it cares - that he will maintain the existing political stance and editorial independence of the newspapers. Is it too much to hope that only one boss and that is me?

If his editors transgressed against his certain first policy they would soon find that the lion did not like it. The *Daily Mirror* had courageously fallen out of step with Fleet Street over the Falklands War, and was vilified by the jingo tabloids. Would it have that freedom of dissent under the Boss? No fancy phrases, or Office of Fair Trading inquiries, can guarantee that.

Four men of idiosyncratic views now control the reality of the tabloid press in Britain. That is how far concentration of ownership has gone. The Mirror Group could have been something different, widening ownership in Fleet Street in the one area where the idea of diversity could have been sold to the hidebound and ultra-cautious institutional investors. Thanks to the supine and shiftless behaviour of Reed International, the opportunity has been lost. It may not recur in this generation. The City plainly does not see any kind of a problem. There could be further concentrations yet, with the cavalier interpretation of the monopolies legislation which we have seen from this Government, and the City would not blink. Other counter-balances will be needed.

There will come a point when the drift towards restricted oligopoly compels a radical government to act, with legislation limiting the press holdings of any one proprietor to no more than five per cent of the national total, with rights for employees to buy in to what are now private empires, and with editorial guarantees which have force in law.

The problem of the over-mighty press baron is not unique to Britain, as the examples of M Hersault and Herr Springer testify, but it is in this country that we have a truly dominant national press. The Labour leadership should be embarrassed that it is now caught in the fraternal bearing of Robert Maxwell. He still illustrates the problem of excessive concentration of personal power over the mass media. Perhaps the best moment for animadversion is when you can invoke fairness without having to cry foul.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

# Grand theories for little minds

The Listener has recently carried a series entitled *The Return of Grand Theory*, introducing the reader to such thinkers as Gadamer, Foucault, Habermas and Althusser.

Interestingly, half the articles either begin or end by protesting that the thinker in question is not an exponent of grand theory, or indeed of any theory at all, while judging him, all the same, to be of supreme intellectual importance.

Reading these articles came as a depressing reminder of the ease with which intellectual achievements may be discarded: Anglo-American philosophers are constantly re-proached for not considering the works of Gadamer, et al, when the truth is that we have considered them, and judged them to be largely worthless. It sounds arrogant to say it, and would that Russell were alive, that it might be said more rudely. But so that it shall be on the public record, I shall say it now.

Most of the thinkers urged upon us as "correctives" to our Anglo-Saxon parochialism are, in my view, charlatans of the first order, who prefer paradox and posturing to the hard-won insights of philosophical argument. Their reputation is derived from two extraneous circumstances: first, their gobbledegook, which offers to the second-rate academic an impenetrable cloak of false expertise; secondly, their conclusions are almost invariably "subversive of the established order", in a way that dignifies the gestures of armchair rebellion.

Althusser is very definitely for Marx, not against him. The depressing thing is that, had he been against Marx, he would have been greeted with the derision that he deserves. Only the assurance of his impeccable political credentials enabled him to succeed: but that alone was sufficient.

The style of the charlatan is a style without hesitation. Seldom in Althusser's text will you find words like "perhaps" or "possibly", nowhere will you find any serious engagement with points of view other than those approved by the author. Althusser defers to only one other human being, but his deference is total and idolatrous. That human being is Marx, and Althusser impresses on his reader that *Capital* has the status of a sacred text, which can be understood only by those who already believe it. It is not possible to read *Capital* properly," he writes, "without the help of Marxist philosophy, which must itself be read, and simultaneously, in *Capital* itself". In other words, those who are against me, do not understand me, and those who understand me, know that I am right. The sentiment, like the language, is one that a British philosopher would regard himself duty-bound to subvert.

I do not say that Althusser's text is entirely without theory. But, as he says, "this theory is the materialist dialectic, which is none other than dialectical materialism". The neophyte, contemplating such utterances, is likely to be overcome by the vertiginous effect as Stalin's plectrum - "the theories of Marx are true because they are correct". Indeed, the more tautological an utterance, the more does it induce the state of readiness which is the prelude to unquestioning faith.

Althusser shows how gobbledegook may be regarded as wisdom, so long as it has a left-wing tone of voice. Indeed, gobbledegook like Althusser's, which shores left-wing dogma in an impenetrable darkness, will at once be given a place of supreme academic authority. Enclosed by Althusser's dark, the dogmatist is protected from every opposition, consoled in the belief that he cannot be threatened by that which he has learnt not to see. If we use Althusser's language, then the possibility that Marxism might be mistaken, cannot even be stated. Thank God that some British academics still regard it as their duty to frame their arguments in a language which their opponents try also to open their students' eyes to the reality of disagreement, but for how long will their efforts be successful if the "grand theories" dominate the syllabus? I wonder.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

هنا من الأخبار





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## IF THE KEPI FITS...

"It's not my constitution but it fits me..." M. François Mitterrand remarked, not long after assuming the presidency of a republic which he had frequently and trenchantly criticized for the excess of presidential power. For the foreign observer the last three years of France's constitutional history have been full of enjoyable irony. The staunch "republican" (we should say "parliamentarian") and bitter foe of General de Gaulle in his lifetime, has become a superbly Gaullian figure in his management of the state, while the "Gaullists", who claim to be the General's political heirs have discovered, belatedly, the importance of a strong parliamentary opposition and even of a strong second chamber.

Never has that reversal of roles been more marked than in the last few days. M. Mitterrand, disavowed by the electorate in the European elections, defied by a million people in the street demonstrating against his government's private education bill, faced with a complete blockage by filibuster of his legislative programme, has broken through the ranks of the besiegers with a quintessentially Gaullian master-stroke: the announcement of a referendum to amend the constitution.

And to amend it how? To reduce the excessive presidential powers, or the length of the seven-year mandate to make it synchronize with the five-year parliament as M. Mitterrand formerly proposed? No indeed: to increase the president's powers and to extend the use of the referendum itself, thereby further diminishing the relative importance of parliament in the constitution.

Can the Gaullists oppose that? Hardly. All they can do is go one

better, demanding that the President should not merely be empowered to call a referendum on questions affecting civil liberties but should be obliged to do so if he wants a change in the law on those questions and cannot obtain the consent of both houses. The effect of that provision, of course, would be to increase the powers of the second chamber, the Senate - an indirectly elected body for which General de Gaulle never concealed his contempt.

As in this country, the second chamber has been emboldened by the feeling that, at least on some issues, the majority in the lower house does not reflect a genuine majority in the country. But the situation is graver for M. Mitterrand than for Mrs. Thatcher for two reasons. He faces a Senate controlled by the opposition, not merely one where he can lose specific votes on specific issues thanks to a majority of circumstance, and his government, by all available indicators, no longer enjoys anything like the degree of popular support that it would need to be returned to power in a general election.

On the other hand, he is the president, elected by universal suffrage for seven years of which he has more than half still to serve. The constitution affords him many opportunities to seize the initiative and, with a tactical skill which even his opponents respect, he has availed himself of one.

The Senate had suggested a referendum on the private schools issue. The National Assembly (Socialist-controlled) had pointed out that the constitution does not provide for a referendum on such an issue. M. Mitterrand was thus enabled to cover his retreat on the private

school bill (he promised a new one, ergo the one that was ploughing its way through parliament is scrapped) by proposing a constitutional amendment to make referenda on such issues possible in the future.

The heat generated by the private school issue is not very easy for us on this side of the Channel to understand. The government has not proposed to abolish private schools, only to make state aid for them conditional on certain dispositions, the most controversial of which would give teachers in them the right to acquire civil-servant status after six months' service, if they were already qualified within the state system, or after six years if they were not. This was proposed in the framework of a decentralization of responsibility within the state, giving more power to local authorities as against the national ministry of education. The long-term aim was to make it possible for church schools to exist within the state system, as both Protestant and Catholic ones do quite happily in this country.

But the tradition of centralization within the state system on the one side, and of church schools fiercely independent but expecting state aid as of right on the other is so strong in France that compromise is virtually impossible to attain; and, assuming that M. Mitterrand does get his constitutional referendum in September, it is still not clear how he can resolve the private school issue. Whatever solution he proposes, he can hardly not then submit it to another referendum in which, however reasonable in itself, it could well be rejected simply because it comes from the Socialist government. As de Gaulle himself found in 1969, the referendum is a double-edged political weapon.

## MERE WITNESSES

Mr Harrington is a second year student at the Polytechnic of North London. Objectionable though his political beliefs may be, he has a contractual right to be educated there. Earlier this year, a group of his fellow students, disagreeing with his political views and affiliations, decided to deny him that right. They organised a picket. They physically prevented him from coming into the Polytechnic. By so doing, they committed a number of civil wrongs against him, including inducement of breach of contract and conspiracy, and probably also the aptly named tort of intimidation.

Mr Harrington issued a writ against the Polytechnic and against the picketing students. He could not identify all the students concerned, but he believed he could identify one, and he sued that one both in his personal capacity and as representing the others. He got an injunction restraining the students from interfering with his right to attend the Polytechnic. The injunction was disobeyed. On the 1st May there was a violent gathering which it is believed included about 20 students of the Polytechnic. These students exposed themselves to the risk both of civil liability to Mr Harrington and of judicial sanctions for contempt of court.

In order to bring them before the court, Mr Harrington had to find out who they were. He did not know them himself. But there were photographs of some of the individuals concerned. The Polytechnic was ordered to identify them. It tried to get its staff to assist it to comply with the order, but without much success. So, on May 21, Mr Justice Mansfield made an order requiring fourteen named senior members of staff to swear affidavits stating whether or not they could identify the persons

concerned and to attend court for cross-examination. Ever since then, the fourteen lecturers have been contending that the order should not have been made. They have argued firstly, that the judge had no power to make the order because they were "mere witnesses"; and secondly, that if he did, he ought not to have exercised it. Last Thursday the Court of Appeal rejected the lecturers' arguments on the first point. The second point was remitted to a judge for further consideration.

Under the "mere witnesses" rule, a potential witness who is not a party to proceedings cannot normally be obliged to disclose information or documents in his possession unless and until he is called as a witness to give evidence in the proceedings. He is under no legal obligation to help the police with their inquiries or parties to a civil dispute with them. The purpose of the rule is to relieve such a witness of the burden of being involved in other people's legal disputes more than absolutely necessary.

The mere witness rule can work considerable injustice. Suppose, for example, that a passer-by notes down the number of a car driven by a hit-and-run driver. Or that he happens to recognize someone in a mob who has just assaulted someone else. Or, to take an extreme example, suppose he recognizes a murderer leaving the scene of the crime. In none of these cases can he be made to disclose his knowledge unless and until he is called as a witness in proceedings against the wrongdoer. But without the information it may be impossible to find the wrongdoer in the first place. Where the wrongdoer has committed a crime, the rule may enable him to go unpunished; where he has committed a civil wrong, it may leave his victim uncompensated.

Recently, the courts have rightly tried to limit the scope of the mere witness rule. Nowadays anyone who is mixed up in wrongdoing, even without fault, can be compelled by a civil action to disclose information to the victim which may identify the wrongdoer, on pain of being liable for contempt if he disobeys the order. Mr Justice Mansfield could, for instance, have ordered those few students at the Polytechnic who were actually identified as having been involved to disclose the identity of such of their fellow wrongdoers as were known to them. It was because the Polytechnic itself had become mixed up in the incident that he ordered it to make the identification. The lecturers, however, were not officers of the Polytechnic; they were only employees, and they had not themselves been involved in the events of May 1. The court of Appeal disposed of this point by holding that employees of a party are not mere witnesses within the meaning of the rule, but can be made to give information as agents of that party. The decision is a further welcome inroad into the mere witness rule.

The time has come for the courts fundamentally to reconsider the mere witness rule. When abused, it provides legal condemnation of what is morally unjustifiable. "I don't want to get involved" is a cry which is heard all too often. Why should the courts not have the power, in an appropriate case, to require a person with highly relevant information to provide it in the interests of justice? The power would, of course, be discretionary, to be exercised only after balancing all the considerations involved. It is a reproach to our legal system that the law at present seems totally powerless to convert a mere witness's moral responsibility into a legal one.

## THE ARTIST IN EXILE

If a British film director decides to work in Hollywood his defection is not normally front-page news. Yet when Mr Andrei Tarkovsky, who has contributed more original ideas to world cinematography than any other Soviet film maker since Eisenstein, announced his decision to remain in the West, his Milan press conference gained international publicity. What is regarded here as merely an extended business trip, can mean a lifetime in exile for a Soviet citizen.

With him were Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist and conductor, Yuri Lyubimov, the stage director, and Vladimir Maksimov, the writer once on the editorial board of the party-line Soviet literary monthly *Oknyazh* who, now in exile, edits *Kontinent*, a journal of East-West dialogue appearing in Russian and West European editions. It publishes some of the

best poetry and prose now being written in Russian and includes interviews with a remarkable range of outstanding cultural figures from countries beyond the Iron Curtain who have opted to leave their homelands. The USSR is suffering a greater cultural hemorrhage than any other state has ever endured. Once he has "defected" an artist's works are banned. Books are removed from library shelves, and even back numbers of the major literary journals containing the departed writer's stories or poems are no longer available. Films, musical recordings and insignificant ballet programmes carrying the names of artists absent without leave, all disappear from the public domain.

Those who give the state what it requires earn high privileges. The books of the late Mikhail Sholokhov made him a millionaire and a member of the Central

Committee. Talented young people receive an excellent training in special schools free of charge, and are guaranteed a lifetime's employment bringing culture to the masses, inspiring them to ever greater achievements in communist construction. Seats in cinemas, theatres and concert halls are heavily subsidized to allow even the poorest-paid workers the possibility of enjoying the indisputable genius of superb Soviet performers, who, if they defect, deprive their compatriots of their rich talents nurtured at state expense.

Yet a state which seeks to dictate precisely how these talents may be applied, and tries to quarantine art from foreign influences, risks producing an arid culture hateful to all who appreciate original genius; its artists are no better placed than the performing serfs of Russian noblemen under the tsars.

## Making a mockery of economic theory

From Sir Alan Neale

Sir, It's all very well Mr Congdon complaining (*Economic Commentary*, July 11) that the recent behaviour of the dollar makes a mockery of economic theory and affords common sense, but has he considered which theory is mocked and which is doing the mocking?

Established and reputable theory states that a regime of floating exchange rates that the currency of a country with a huge current account deficit will weaken so that its exports become more competitive and imports are discouraged. In this way market forces lead to an adjustment.

On to this model has been superimposed a theory that the rate of inflation is wholly determined by the money supply. As a result short-term interest rates, money supply figures are taken by the financial world as a signal to increase interest rates, regardless of other economic factors such as the fiscal balance, the state of the external account and even the actual rate of inflation.

When this process produces real rates of interest beyond the dreams of avarice foreign funds are naturally attracted and the currency with the huge deficit grows ever stronger. When it is the dollar, the rest of the world is doubly penalised by the high rates and the increased cost of the currency in which many debt obligations are denominated.

Thus under this narrowly conceived version of monetary theory, market forces produce a progressive maladjustment of the system. Are we not owed some explanation by

the proponents of the doctrine as to why these fairly obvious consequences were not foreseen and why it should still be widely regarded as an appropriate basis for policy?

They may answer that an adjustment is bound to occur in the long run, as no country can add indefinitely to its external debt. But in the case of the United States, where there is no risk whatever of default and the cost of external debt service is still a fairly small item in the total national account, this may be a run long enough to produce a formidable casualty list.

No wonder Mr Congdon now urges the central banks to interfere with market forces.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN NEALE,  
95 Swains Lane, N6,  
July 12.

From Professor Alexander Kenworthy

Sir, Mortgage rates have risen, in response, we are told, to high American interest rates, which are needed to help to re-elect Mr Reagan.

"No taxation without representation."

Let us now demand a vote in the presidential election: failing that perhaps we should throw a consignment of Coca Cola into the Thames?

Yours faithfully,  
A. KENWORTHY,  
12 Fairholme Crescent,  
Sutton,  
Surrey,  
July 13.

## Summer of discontent

From Mr W. Farr

Sir, In your leader of July 9 you maintain that trade unions raise wages too high, causing a continuously high rate of unemployment which is particularly detrimental to young people.

If unions were the only group to affect the price of their product this might be worrying. They are not. Many others - car manufacturers, airlines, farmers, lawyers, banks, the electricity Board - do the same. You do not mention their effect on the consumer and on employment.

Other countries, richer than ours, with lower rates of unemployment, have powerful unions - Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, the US, Canada, Australia. Should their union power also be curbed? Would this help our competitive position?

You do not like subsidies. Many countries subsidize their industries - Germany, France, Japan. The US

pays its farmers not to produce. If we withdraw subsidies from unionized industries, will this not decrease our competitiveness and increase our unemployment?

If unionized workers' wages are too high does this mean that the emoluments of others, who are exempt to some extent from market forces, are also too high - e.g. company directors, barristers, solicitors, senior civil servants, judges, the Army and the police?

Why cannot young people obtain employment in the non-unionized sector of the economy, which covers 50 per cent of the job market? Why do employers support the closed shop?

When you have answered these questions you will have made a better case for "ransoming".

Yours faithfully,  
W. FARR,  
Highfield East,  
Sedlescombe,  
East Sussex,  
July 9.

## Fear of asbestos

From Dr Muriel L. Newhouse

Sir, In your account (July 2) of asbestos hazards in storage heaters you state that "A single asbestos fibre can kill when it is inhaled and lodged in the human lungs". This statement is based on a statistical probability.

Careful studies of asbestos miners and factory workers have shown a direct relationship between concentrations of asbestos fibres in air and deaths from asbestos-related diseases. At high concentrations the risk is very high, at low concentrations the risk is very low; only theoretically at concentrations just above zero can there be a perceptible risk.

Electron microscopy examin-

ations of lungs of persons dying of diseases quite unrelated to asbestos exposure have revealed the presence of over a million fibres per gram of lung tissue.

Statements of this sort distress and confuse the general public. I myself have recently seen a patient with such a severe asbestos phobia that she felt compelled to scrub out her airing cupboard, which had previously been lined with asbestos boarding, three or four times a day.

Every effort must be made to prevent contamination of the environment with asbestos, but the information given to the public should be accurate and informative.

Yours faithfully,  
MURIEL L. NEWHOUSE,  
Flat 6,  
30 Hyde Park Gardens, W2.

## The miners' strike

From Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC

Sir, Recently an official of the Kent miners' union denied that there had been any intimidation by miners' pickets throughout this long strike since there was no record of a single conviction, anywhere in Great Britain, of a picket by a court of law.

There have, of course, been many charges, remands, undertakings, remainders in custody. But, it seems, no concluded trials.

I think this official may have got his facts right. If there had been trials with acquittals or convictions the media would have given great prominence to the sentences. Every-one wants to know the tariff for (a) resisting the police; (b) assaulting a policeman; (c) breaking a policeman's jaw; (d) firing or damaging police property. These figures have not yet been vouchsafed, even to the strikers.

Why this damaging delay? Is it because courts do not wish to appear to accelerate these charges in priority over their normal lists? Or is it due to an understandable but misplaced desire not to "escalate" the dispute? Or is it just judicial inertia?

I am, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE,  
2 Paper Buildings,  
Temple, E.C.4,  
July 10.

From Mr A. Lewis

Sir, We are constantly hearing Arthur Scargill, his fellow leaders of the NUM, Tony Benn, Ken Livingstone and other left-wing Labour leaders talk of a police/fascist state in this country.

After witnessing televised scenes on Monday, July 9, where miners' pickets cut down trees, overturned and burnt motor vehicles and blockaded roads to prevent other people working, where miners' pickets went into buildings and destroyed records, one is reminded of Nazi Germany in the early days.

Surely fascism is not a prerogative of one party or the other, but a standard of behaviour designed to intimidate, to hinder democracy and, sadly, these standards are now being accepted as the norm, without any real action, whether court action or otherwise being taken.

What exactly is Mrs Thatcher waiting for? A revolution?

Yours sincerely,  
ALAN LEWIS,  
Lewis & Co.,  
Box 48G, 29/31 Oxford Street, W1.

## Never-never land

From Mr Roger Washbourn

Sir, Few modern exegetes would accept your correspondent's (June 30) identification of Twing as Tring, Hertfordshire.

According to the folio in my possession (third printing) the parish of Twing is beyond peradventure in Gloucestershire. This is attested in two independent sources; a letter from Buxton to his cousin Bertram Wooster inviting his participation in the Great Sermon Handicap and one from the incumbent of Twing, the Reverend F. Heppenstall, scratching his entry and transferring the stable's first colours to his nephew, the Reverend James Bates, of Gandleby-the-Hill. Both are headed "The Vicarage, Twing, Glouce.".

While it is possible that someone whom Jervas has described as "very high-spirited" may have been uncertain whether he was in Gloucestershire or Hertfordshire, the same could scarcely be urged of a senior clergyman, who could not unreasonably be assumed to have known in which county his benefice lay.

Sad it is to reflect that a revival of that splendid event is now unlikely since all those historic parishes, Little Clickin-in-the-Wold, the Bousteads Parva and Magna, Faleby-the-Water & al. must now have been united under a team ministry, presumably based on Twing.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER WASHBOURN,  
21 Concord Drive,  
Norwich,  
July 3.

## Crown of laurels

From Mr Richard Heller

Sir, I would like to suggest that the new Poet Laureate (and his or her successors) be chosen by way of an annual competition among previously unpublished poets.

This would be a simple and economical means of encouraging interest in new poets. Those selected would face the chore of producing verses to celebrate national triumphs such as the birth of a royal baby, a fall in the money supply, or dismissal of a West Indian batsman, but this would be a small price to pay for recognition and publication.

Moreover, the new-style Poets Laureate could hardly do worse than most of their predecessors.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD HELLER,  
65 Mexfield Road, SW15,  
July 5.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Dubious trail of infamy in the Aegean

From Mr Michael Haug

Sir, On June 21 you printed in your back page Times Information Service columns an announcement that tourists will be able to sail free this summer from Rhodes to Kastellorizo, now officially called Megisti, the smallest and most distant island of the Dodecanese.

The harbour there is the finest between the Aegean and Beirut and early in this century its trade supported a population of 14,000, mostly living, as old photographs show, in the large and elegant waterfront town.

Today, Kastellorizo has a population of barely 200 and the Greek government fears that if these leave there will be little case for preventing Turkey taking control. For this reason the islanders are heavily subsidised from Athens and such encouragements to tourism as you announced are provided.

British tourists, however, may not be warmly welcomed. Ninety per cent of that once lovely town has disappeared and much of the rest is ruinous. The islanders say that the British, after taking the island from the Italians during the Second World War, removed the population for its safety to Cyprus, Egypt and Palestine, but then looted their homes and deliberately burnt their town.

They will tell you of seeing their possessions for sale in the markets of Limassol and Alexandria. And they tell of being brought home in a British ship after the fighting, the ship being deliberately scuttled somewhere out from Port Said, the captain and crew taking to the life boats and leaving the Kastellorizians to their fate.

They were saved, they say, only when the sinking was spotted by a French aircraft which signalled to an American warship which made the rescue.

I was so astonished when I first heard these accusations that I made a point of collecting statements from a number of islanders (there were some contradictions in dates and differences in emphasis, but essentially one story was being told).

### Conflict of creeds

From Mr R. J. S. Allen

Sir, In your editorial of July 5 Professor Jenkins is represented as one who believes that a latter-day Arian heretic, proclaiming Jesus as "a great teacher and agent of divinity" as against the orthodox belief in "God made flesh", can remain a Christian.

Theological history is written by the winners: the losers are branded heretics. The philosophical brain-teaser "God made flesh" is a product of the fourth century controversies, not their received doctrine.

Recent scholarship has made a strong case for the Arian "heresy" being deeply rooted in both scripture and the Apologetic tradition.

Mrs C. M. Richmond's letter, in the same edition, points to the lack of scriptural support for the arguments of Professor Jenkins's opponents.

### Fire at York Minster

From Miss S. Manley and Miss M. J. T. Eyton

Sir, The Prime Minister has indicated that there may be Government money available to assist with the rebuilding of the south transept of York Minster. We hope that the Minister authorities will have the decency to refuse such money.

A Government which can plead poverty in the face of the very proper needs of the social services, the health service and the whole spectrum of education cannot expect, in the twentieth century, to save its conscience by giving money to the Church.

Are "Victorian values" not enough? Is it to be a return to medieval values next?

Yours faithfully,  
S. MANLEY,  
M. J. T. EYTON,  
28 Cobbold Road,  
Felsham,  
Suffolk,  
July 9.

### Visit to Sri Lanka

From Mr Michael Morris, MP for Northampton South (Conservative)

Sir, Your editorial, "Tamilis and terrorism" (June 26), showed a good perception of the problem. However, in criticising the Sri Lanka Government for temporarily refusing entry to two British MPs, you ought to know that Mr Dave Nellist, MP (Labour), the one of the two whose political complexion might have caused a problem, was actually invited by the Sri Lanka Foreign Secretary to join an all party visit of MPs in early June which I led.

I do not know why Mr Nellist refused then; however, the ten of us who did go had a very worthwhile visit. We were totally free to see who we liked, go where we wished without hindrance from anyone.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL MORRIS (Chairman, British Sri Lanka Parliamentary Group),  
House of Commons,  
July 5.

### This side Paradise

From Mr Nicholas Marston

Sir, Philip Howard may well be correct when he states (July 6) that "Oxford is the best place in God's green world, this side of the University of Paradise". But surely he is not completely unaware that these two seats of learning are only a short coach or car journey apart?

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS MARSTON,  
Corpus Christi College,  
Cambridge,  
July 6.

consulting the local museum (which possesses a book repeating these claims) and promising to then visit the Imperial War Museum to discover the British side of the story.

In February, 1941, 50 Middle East Commando briefly occupied Kastellorizo: they were obliged to evacuate the island in the face of an Italian counter-attack and I have it from a British officer who was there that the only damage to dwellings was done by the Italians.

In the autumn of 1943, following Italy's withdrawal from the war, the British captured a number of the Dodecanese but soon had to surrender them to the Germans. During this time, British forces on Kastellorizo consisted of Royal Artillery, Frontier Force Rifles (Indian), an RAF Regiment detachment, a few hundred men in all and receiving only slight air protection from Cyprus.

Five raids in three weeks by small formations of German JU 88s may have caused some damage to the town, and incendiaries may have been dropped. But I have found no record of a major fire or destruction caused by either side.

Records are scant about events on this small spot in the middle of a great war and I realize I have not been able to obtain the whole of the British story, which can probably only be supplied by members of those forces that were on Kastellorizo in 1943 and 1944. However, unless British forces were engaged in a series of crimes that have been covered up ever since, the Kastellorizians are living with and perpetuating an entirely false account of their history.

Before a boatload of British tourists is given a free voyage to this scene of British "infamy", the record needs to be explored further and put straight. The Foreign Office and the Greek Embassy in London and the British Embassy in Athens need to square accounts with the people of Kastellorizo.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL HAUG,  
7a Belisle Park, NW3.

The Jesus of the New Testament is clearly an "agent of divinity". It was left to the philosophical speculations of the Middle Platonists to transform this into "God made flesh".

The Arian bishops lost their sees through political intrigue rather than theological inadequacy. That their twentieth-century "successors" can secure this discease should be applauded as a triumph not just for Anglican liberal wooliness but for a clearer and more scriptural Christianity.

It is high time we stopped calling this "heresy" and brought to account the post-Nicean priesthood, which for 1,600 years has been binding with metaphysical briars the joys of the New Testament message.

Yours faithfully,  
R. J. S. ALLEN,  
The East Wing,  
Kirklington Park,  
Oxfordshire,  
July 5.

### Dog licence fee

From Mrs Audrey Winkler

Sir, A number of thoughtless dog owners do not control their pets sufficiently, and cause problems throughout the country. In towns and cities the dogs foul pavements; in housing estates they form packs and terrorise the inhabitants; in the country they chase, and sometimes kill, sheep and other livestock.

It is unlikely that these dog owners ever think of buying a licence, even at today's rate. Increasing the licence fee will do nothing to alter the situation. The caring, and careful, owners are those who will be penalised by the higher fee.

It is suggested that the local authority should decide the level of licence fee (with a maximum of £10) and use the money raised to deal with the above problems. How long before the dog licence is just another source of revenue, to be increased at will, and not connected in any way with the problems it was supposed to solve?

The simplest solution to the current dog licence anomaly is to abolish it, but if the licence is to be retained it must surely be at a nationally decided rate.

A dog gives companionship and a feeling of security to its owner, and plays an important and valuable role in our society. Education in the responsibilities of dog ownership is what is needed - yet it is increasingly difficult for dog training clubs to find halls where they can carry out this important work.

The dog licence fee and the problem of dogs in our society are two completely separate issues. Raising the first will in no way diminish the second.

Yours faithfully,  
AUDREY WINKLER,  
Windward,  
Summer Lane,  
Werksworth,  
Derby,  
July 5.

### Out of the mouths...

From Mr P. B. Soul

Sir, The news (July 11) that the DHSS is effectively raiding children's savings, by taking account of them in refusing to make urgent payments of benefit to parents, is only the thin end of a wedge.

If I interpret the last Budget statement correctly, from next April the interest paid on a child's savings account at a bank will be taxed at source, with no reclaiming allowed. Whatever happened to "No taxation without representation"?

Yours faithfully,  
P. B. SOUL,  
51 Lakeside,  
Reading,  
Berkshire,  
July 11.







THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Aerospace abandons talks with GEC

Two months after Thorn EMI announced its wish to take over British Aerospace, and six weeks after GEC threw its hat in the ring, British Aerospace yesterday called the whole thing off. Thorn pulled out 10 days ago. Yesterday British Aerospace shut the door on GEC. Sir Austin Pearce, the chairman, said: "The board has now decided not to continue these discussions in the absence of a specific proposal from GEC."

Sir Austin went on to claim that the company has "an excellent and prosperous future", orders at the end of last month were £5.2 billion compared with £4.5 billion a year ago and profits should be not less than £55m, against £36.5m before. The interim dividend for the current year is to be increased by 50 per cent to 5.25p a share.

Asked if GEC had merely succeeded in spoiling the earlier bid from Thorn EMI, Mr Bernard Friend, BAE's finance director, said: "I wouldn't like to say that. I think from the interest they were taking that they were serious. But the fact is there was no hard cash. Six weeks is a long time. We believe they had ample time to come up with an offer."

Mr Friend denied that yesterday's announcement was to placate shareholders opinion. BAE's formal notice of halting the talks includes a bullish statement about current trading. It says that first-half profits will not be less than £55m against £36.5m last time. The order book to the end of June is worth £5,000m against £4,500m a year ago, and £4,900m at the end of 1983. BAE has promised to increase the dividends substantially and has promised a 50 per cent increase in the interim to 5.25p.

Mr John Sibley, a director of Thorn, said BAE's announcement made no difference to its position and it would not be returning to the discussion table, at least for the immediate future. "Nothing is for ever, of course. But matters will have to be allowed to settle," Thorn has its hands full with Immos and its plans for other acquisitions.

GEC retreated into its standard position of not wanting to do its shareholders down by overpaying for a takeover. There are suggestions that it could not get all the information it wanted, and of course market conditions went against the deal. It has to be borne in mind that the Government wants cash for its 48 per cent stake in British Aerospace, at a time when the stock market has turned savagely downwards and interest rates have risen 24 per cent.

Another worry was last week's news that Aerospaciale had had to write off FF1.9 billion (£173m) against its wide-bodied jet programme. Altogether, there were just

too many unknowns for GEC - and these days one unknown is one too many.

The idea of trading links between GEC and British Aerospace was discussed and dismissed at an early stage, on the basis that a half-way house was not enough. It had to be full marriage or nothing at all.

## Dilemma for Crocker minority

The board of Crocker National Corporation, Midland Bank's 57 per cent-owned subsidiary, will gather today to consider Midland's proposals to buy out the minority shareholders. The non-aligned directors will not be reaching any hasty conclusions on the offer and it may be some time before they and their advisers come out with their recommendation to minority shareholders.

The reaction so far from the United States investment community has been mixed. Crocker's 20,000 minority shareholders are being offered, in return for their common shares, which now pay only 40 cents a year in dividends, perpetual adjustable rate preferred stock with a face value of \$25. Dividends on the preferred stock will be related in the first three years to Crocker's earnings but will be not less than 46.9 cents a quarter. So the minority has to decide whether to sacrifice the uncertainty of capital gain on Crocker stock as the bank's earnings recover in return for the certainty of a much-improved income stream.

Many minority shareholders are probably sitting on a hefty book loss on their holding and may consider Midland's offer opportunistic at a time when Crocker may be just turning the corner. Second quarter results out today are expected to show a return to profit.

The new preferred stock is expected to trade initially at a discount so it is not clear what sort of premium there will be over the Crocker share price (nearly \$22 after the offer was announced). The offer is also well below the net asset value a share of nearly \$33.

The unknown factor is how long it will take for Crocker to return to a reasonable level of profitability. Minority shareholders may simply decide that they would rather have a bird in the hand and Mr Keith Brown, banking analyst at W Greenwell, says: "In my opinion, the Crocker minority are getting a pretty handsome deal."

As Crocker is such a major part of Midland's future, it would make Midland happier to have its destiny entirely in its own hands.

## Uncertainty over BA takeoff

Has the Civil Authority succeeded in sinking the British Airways flotation or not? At first sight there is surprisingly little in its long-awaited report produced yesterday to suggest that privatization of BA needs to disappear into the land of make believe.

The CAA has made a panegyric to competition that is a ringing vindication of the arguments which British Caledonian's chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, has been so successfully pressing in Whitehall. The immediate practical impact of the Authority's proposals will be much less marked.

The loss of 7 per cent of its revenues is a blow to BA's profit and loss account, but not on the face of it too damaging. BA is being allowed to keep its stranglehold on Heathrow, which as the CAA notes provides the airline with over 90 per cent of its revenue needs and is its biggest asset. The CAA calculates that another 4.5 per cent of BA's revenues could be lost over a period of time as some of its other proposals come into force, such as the loss of some of its European scheduled services.

The CACA admits that if its recommendations are accepted - a big "if" - privatization may have to be delayed, primarily because of the need to fit in the necessary legislation. It argues that the loss of proceeds to the Treasury resulting from its whitewashing away of some of BA's routes

should be cheerfully borne in the greater cause of more competition. The CAA clearly believes, however, that the effect will not be large enough to imperil privatization itself.

Lord King and his colleagues were much less optimistic about the prospects for the flotation. Clearly privatization is something that they can be expected to play frequently and loudly in the crucial coming weeks. The view at BA is that the loss of routes envisaged would knock a hole in their profits which could be more than the 7 per cent loss of revenue estimated by the CAA. BA believes the revenue effect could be more like 10 per cent.

It is more worried still by the open-ended nature of other changes proposed by the CAA. The point forcefully made by the BA camp is that it is this uncertainty which - more than anything else - will jeopardize the flotation.

As we said in this column last week, the real political battle has yet to begin. Some of the most crucial weapons - BA's profits on the routes it is being allowed to keep - remain for the time being carefully locked in BA's financial locker.

As for Sir Adam Thomson, he must be disappointed at not winning more routes, having won so much of the argument. He is still pressing ahead with his plans to raise new money on the Stock Exchange.

# Tebbit may reject commission in favour of self-regulation

By Philip Robinson

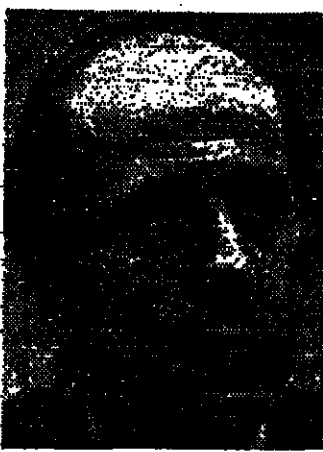
Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry yesterday gave a brief glimpse of the type of regulation he wants to see control the City of London.

Giving a strong hint that opinion was moving towards self-regulation and away from the recent surge of support for a legally-backed Securities Commission, he said he wanted to see three things: Self-regulatory groups by function rather than business; these would be few in number; statutory backing for these agencies to ensure they could enforce adequate control over their members.

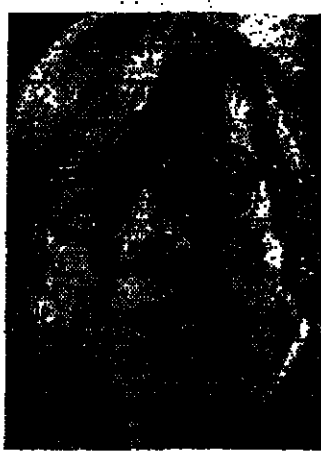
Mr Tebbit said he intended to place heavy reliance for regulation on market forces which he regarded as the most potent weapon available.

He said: "I want to achieve a regulatory framework which is clear enough to shape, but not cramp, the pattern of structural change in the City but has the resilience not to be simply overruled by events."

But Mr Peter Shore, leading the debate for the Labour Party



Mr Norman Tebbit (left)



Mr Peter Shore

Commons clash during investor protection debate

opposition, said he was surprised that Mr Tebbit had "uncharacteristically" underplayed his own thinking on investor protection.

Mr Shore said he thought Mr Tebbit would give a firmer steer on his own thinking without reaching conclusions. Mr Tebbit retorted that to do so may have specified what was going into the Government's White

Paper on investor protection which he promised for the autumn.

Opening the adjournment debate in the Commons - the first public debate held on investor protection in the two years since Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower first started his review of investor protection, Mr Tebbit outlined three ways

in which the objectives would be secured.

He wanted a high standard of disclosure, rigorous application of competition policy, and vigorous enforcement of the criminal law. Mentioning the Roskill Committee reviewing fraud and the new Fraud Investigation Group (FIG), Mr Tebbit said: "I firmly believe that a sharp increase in the probability of conviction for fraudsters would strengthen the hand of the overwhelming majority of honest City businesses."

But little real indication of Government thinking on investor protection looked likely to emerge from yesterday's debate.

Mr Tebbit said that he was waiting for the report of the Bank of England's 10-men committee which is putting together a workable consensus for protection. The committee's work will be completed at the end of the month and its report will go to Mr Tebbit by the end of August.

The debate yesterday was mainly to gain the views of backbench MPs.

## Retail sales rise by 1%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Retail sales, which had sunk 1.3 per cent in May over April, largely recovered in June.

Provisional estimates for the seasonally adjusted index of volume retail sales, out yesterday from the Department of Trade and Industry, put June at 112, just over 1 per cent up on May. It puts second quarter volume sales up 4 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Trade reports indicate the sales trend continuing into this month with a good start to the summer sales. Harrod's sale, now in its second week, has so far produced results 27 per cent up in value over the same sales period last year, led by women's wear, men's wear and furniture.

So far there has been no indication of prospective mortgage interest rate increases

inevitably raises a question mark over effects on spending in the shops, a spokesman said.

There is growing anxiety in the trade that the dock strike, added to the miners' strike, could also hit sales.

Second quarter volume sales were 3 per cent higher than the first quarter. In value terms, not seasonally adjusted, June sales were some 9 per cent higher than in the same month last year, while the half-year was 8 per cent up on the same period in 1983.

Clothing and footwear sales in June were strong, according to the Retail Consortium. Sports goods sales benefited from the summery weather, so did sales of fresh foods. Electrical fittings were also selling well.

The mortgage rates rise

## £6m sought by Brown Shipley

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Brown Shipley Holdings, the merchant banking and insurance group is raising £6.03m after expenses from shareholders to help finance expansion.

The Group, which had total assets of £465m at the end of March and disclosed after-tax profits of £2.64m, is offering shareholders one new share at 260p for every five held. This compares with a market price of 335p.

Lord Farnham, the chairman, said growth was expected mainly on the banking side of the business and there might be acquisitions, although nothing was being considered at the moment.

An acquisition in the investment management field, which Brown Shipley has about £25m under management, is one possibility. "This is an area we'd like to build on," Lord Farnham said.

However, he ruled out moving into securities trading by buying a stockbroker, or by merging with other institutions. Brown Shipley's shares have been as high as 460p this year, helped by bid speculation, but it remains committed to staying independent. "We have no ambition to join any financial conglomerate," the chairman said.

Although margins remain tight in the traditional banking business, Brown Shipley says profitability in the banking group has been showing an encouraging trend. It also expects continued growth from insurance

## Support for new Euro Ferries plan

By Jeremy Warner

European Ferries yesterday won approval for controversial plans to curb cheap fares for shareholders on its Townsend Thoresen ferries by splitting its share capital into two classes.

The proposal was defeated last month at a stormy shareholders' meeting but the group has since substantially altered the scheme.

Proxy votes filed ahead of a reconvened meeting at the Hilton Hotel in London yesterday indicated that the group backing for the revised scheme comfortably in excess of the level needed to push ahead with the plans.

Dissident shareholders, led by the accountant, Mr Serge Louie, and the art dealer, Mr Stephen Pattie, immediately resolved to continue the fight against the scheme at a High Court hearing to give it full

legal backing on July 30. Their chances of success appear slim.

Yesterday's meeting was sparsely attended compared with the crowd of more than 500 shareholders drawn to vote on the scheme originally proposed last month.

This attempted to put a cap on the rising cost of the company of its famous shareholders' perk - discounts of up to 50 per cent on Townsend Thoresen ferries for anyone with 300 or more shares - by making all those wanting to take advantage of the concession swap their ordinary shares for preference shares.

Several points have since been conceded to the small shareholders who opposed the scheme, though the principle of splitting the shares into two classes - one with the concession and the other without - remains the same.

## NatWest raises mortgage rate

National Westminster Bank has raised its mortgage rate to 12.75 per cent from 10.5 per cent for new repayment mortgages from July 18, and for existing borrowers from August 1. It will maintain a 1 point premium on its endowment rate, which will go up to 13.75 per cent.

Lloyds bank, which raised its mortgage rates last week, is putting its endowment rate up to 13.25 per cent for existing borrowers, and to 14.25 per cent for new borrowers.

## Kaufman gloomy

Dr Henry Kaufman, chief economist of Salomon Brothers, the leading US broking house, shocked the sensitive US bond market yesterday by forecasting that much higher US interest rates lay ahead. His predictions coincided with the opening of a two-day session of the powerful Open Market Committee of the US Federal Reserve, meeting to chart the course of American interest rates.

Credit markets in New York, which had opened easier, after two days of spirited advances, sagged still further after Dr Kaufman's statement. The closely watched US long bond, 13 1/2 per cent 2013, shed some 3/4 point to 101 1/2.

According to Dr Kaufman, the peak in interest rates is not near, either in terms of level or time.

Wage and price pressures should intensify, and any slowing in the pace of economic activity over the next 12 months will not be enough to reverse the cyclical upward movement in rates, he concluded.

Dr Kaufman's forecasts seem bound to hit the London market

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1003.0 up 7.2 (high: 1004.1; low: 992.2)  
FT Index: 775.0 up 4.3  
FT 100: 78.81 up 0.7  
FT All Share: N/A  
Barrington: 18.547  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.78 up 0.57  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1110.42 up 0.55  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,177.58 up 33.45  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 791.16 up 45.14  
Amsterdam: 167.9 up 7.8  
Sydney: All Ordinaries: 676.9 up 7.9  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 953.8 up 3.7  
Brussels: General Index: 141.85 down 0.20  
Paris: CAC Index: 110.2 up 0.4

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling: \$1.3265 up 40pts  
Index: 78.2 unchanged  
Average: 1110.42 up 0.55  
FF: 11.4800 down 0.0250  
Yen: 318.41 down 1.34  
Dollar: Index: 135.7 down 0.4  
DM: 2.8205 down 0.0160  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling: \$1.3265  
Dollar: DM 2.8225  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU: £0.598282  
SDR: £0.775871

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates: 12  
Finance houses base rates: 9 1/2  
Discount market loans week fixed: 11 1/2  
3 month interbank: 12 - 11 1/2  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar: 12 - 11 1/2  
3 month DM: 5 1/2 - 5 1/4  
3 month FF: 12 1/2 - 12  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate: 13.00  
Fed funds: 11 1/2  
Treasury long bond: 100 1/2 - 100  
ECGD Fixed Rate Starling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 8 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$352.25 pm \$350.10  
close \$351.25 - 351.75 (\$264.50 - 265.00)  
New York (latest): \$349.75  
Kruggerand (per coin): \$362.00 - 363.50 (\$272.50 - 273.50)  
Sovereigns (new): \$82.50 - 83.50 (\$62.25 - 63.00)  
\*Excludes VAT

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Kuwaitis cancel war cover

Kuwait yesterday cancelled war risk insurance taken out with Lloyd's of London to cover its 23-tanker fleet because of the latest rise in war risk premiums for vessels entering the north-west Gulf.

The chairman of the state-run Kuwait Oil Tanker Company, Mr Abdul Fatah al-Badi, said it would save \$21m (£15.9m) over the rest of the year by operating under normal risk insurance alone.

Three Kuwaiti tankers, the Umm Casbah, Bahrah and Kazimah, were hit in the space of a month up to mid-June, but the western Gulf routes have been relatively quiet since.

HILLARDS, the Yorkshire supermarket company, is expecting profits to rise again this year, despite the miners' strike. Last year profits increased from £5.8m to £7.1m and the total dividend has been increased by one-fifth to 4.8p.

## Peking to assess BAe 146 during tour of 13 cities

## British hopes of aircraft sale to China

By John Lawless

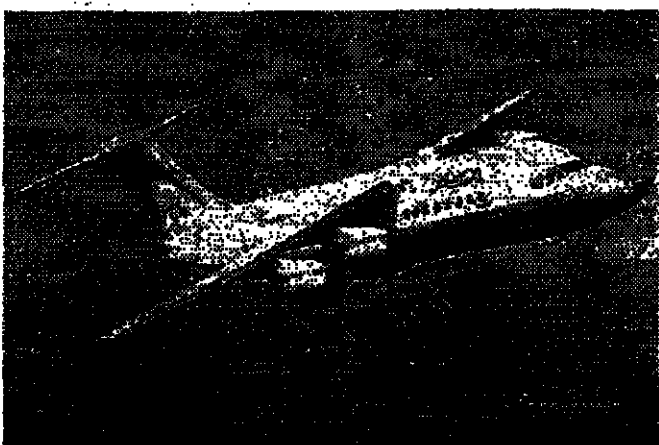
British Aerospace yesterday gave the first demonstration of its 38-seater 146 aircraft to Chinese officials in Peking at the start of a gruelling two-week sales tour.

Hopes of a deal are high, especially because BAE was invited to take the plane on a 13-city tour of China, having sold 35 Trident aircraft there in the 1970s which are still being used.

A BAE spokesman said China had a rapidly-developing air transport system which would need planes in large numbers.

The BAE team of 19 is anxious not to prejudice its chances, but knows that it already has a significant deal on its side.

The Chinese aircraft factory at Harbin is contracted to build 10 sets of landing gear doors for the 146 and has just delivered the first two to Britain. In any aircraft purchase, the country's technology-hungry industrial managers are almost certain to demand an offset purchase



A BAe 146 in Pacific Southwest Airlines livery

arrangement - which BAE virtually has in place now.

Mr Johnny Johnstone, sales director of BAE Harfield, who negotiated the Trident sale, is leading the team. After Peking, he will take the 146 on a flight plan laid down by the Chinese civil aviation authority.

This will follow internal routes on which BAE managers at their office in Peking expect

the 146 might be used. They include flights to Urumqi, in China's far north-west, close to Mongolia, Lanzhou in mid-China, Harbin in the north-east and the east coast industrial city of Shanghai.

A real test, however, will be at Lhasa in Tibet, which will reveal the aircraft's ability to operate at both extreme altitudes and temperatures.

However, the 146 finds itself up against a Chinese willingness to buy from anywhere.

Beyond fuel-efficiency and quietness, the 146's selling points include the ability to land and take off from fairly rough airstrips. Its four engines also mean it is not easily stranded in remote places by a mechanical failure. There is a 110-seater version, but the smaller plane may well be more suited to Chinese needs than its main rivals, the 130-seater Boeing 737 and a DC9 variant from McDonnell Douglas.

BA has orders and options for 81 planes, with 14 in service. The biggest customer is California's Pacific Southwest Airlines, which has ordered 20 and has an option on 25 more.

The aircraft, however, at about \$15m (£11.34m) a time, needs to see sales of between 250 and 300 before meeting its development costs. Although Pan Am has also considered it for its European routes, an order from such an important developing country as China would be highly prized indeed.

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PWS INTERNATIONAL plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948-1987 No 1087353)

The holding company of  
The Pearson Webb Springbett Group of Companies

Share capital  
Authorized £1,000,000 in ordinary shares of 10p each  
Issued and fully paid £704,484

Placing  
by  
Sheppards and Chase  
of

1,400,000 ordinary shares of 10p each at 214p per share

Founded in 1964, the Group is engaged in international reinsurance broking handling both facultative and treaty business, and has a direct insurance broking department. The Group organises and operates reinsurance pools and also owns a small reinsurance company.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the issued share capital of the Company to be admitted to the Official List. A proportion of the shares being placed are available to the public through the market.

Particulars of the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Services and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 31st July, 1984 from:-

Sheppards and Chase,  
Clements House,  
Gresham Street,  
London EC2V 7AU.







STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Swiss interest boosts Yorkie shares

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

The acquisitive Swiss were again nibbling yesterday at shares of Rowntree Mackintosh, the Yorkie bar to Smarties sweets manufacturer, reviving hopes that a bid may be imminent.

At one stage, the price hit a high of 302p, before profit-taking saw the shares close at 298p, a rise on the day of 16p. This values the company at more than £450m.

Once again, names of Suchard, Nestle and Hershey were being batted around. The collapse in the pound's value would certainly mean the company could be bought much cheaper than a few months ago.

Dealers were already talking of a bid of between 350p and 400p a share.

Yesterday's buying orders were carried out by several brokers and turnover was described as active. By the close of business, most jobs had cleared of stock making conditions in the market nervous.

Rumours of a bid have surrounded Rowntree for some time and caused a certain amount of anxiety in the Rowntree boardroom.

But Mr Kenneth Dixon, chairman of Rowntree, said: "There is nothing to substantiate the stories that have been going on. There is nothing going on in our share register at all. Foreign holdings in it are tiny."

But one leading stockbroker was keen to point out that although the buying was coming from Switzerland, it did not necessarily follow that that was where the bid would appear.

Shares made a jittery start to a new account. At the opening call, the FT 30-share index was down 4.7 points at 766.0 points. But as the day progressed, prices strengthened, encouraged by a sprinkling of bargain hunters and growing hopes that transatlantic interest rates may be easing, at least for a time.

Hopes of an early dock strike settlement lingered and a steadier performance by the pound also helped sentiment.

However, trading was exceedingly thin and much of the dealing was concentrated on takeover favourites - real and rumoured - and other special situations.

The FTSE 100 index clawed its way back above the 1,000-point mark. After 992.7 points, it closed at 1008.0, up 7.2 points.

Cliffs enjoyed a firm run with gains of up to 2 1/2%. Yield considerations - and sterling - were the major influences.

Gold was mixed with falls and gains evenly distributed. The gold price, however, although below the day's best, closed nearly \$6 and ounce higher at \$351.50.

Shipping shares were subdued although European Ferries, on the end of its "perks" upset, gained 1p to 95p. Associated British Ports slipped 2p to 206p.

Shares were firm, led by Midland, which gained 13p to 332p on its move to mop up the minority shareholding in its troubled US subsidiary, Crocker International Bank. Bank of Scotland was 7p to the good at 377p. Barclays 3p at 462p. National Westminster 7p at 614p.

Another Lloyd's insurance broker is heading to market this time for a full, rather than a USM, listing. The brokers Sheppard and Chase are placing 1.4m Pearson Webb Springbrett shares at 214p to capitalise the company at £15.1m. The Stock Exchange has waived the normal 25 per cent rule and allowed PWS directors to release just under 20 per cent of the equity. PWS is anxious not to make itself vulnerable to a takeover bid, but wants the listing to enhance its prestige.

But the Royal Bank of Scotland was out of step with a 1p decline to 208p.

Oils were a shade stronger but the once high flying Atlantic Resources, which at one time seemed on the verge of striking rich off the Irish coast, lost 4p to 52p on its decision to farm out part of its involvement in block 7/82 in the Celtic Sea.

This arrangement, said Atlantic, would enable it to conserve its cash for an unscheduled drilling.

British Petroleum was firm in after hours trading at 443p. Insurance stocks were again dominated by thoughts of the near £400m bid for Phoenix, up 8p at 626p. The bidders, Sea Life, had increased its holding in the shares. It has bought an extra 300,000 shares taking its stake up to 10.85 million (or 6.1 per cent). Barratt

Share of Sir Laurie Barratt's Barratt Developments enjoyed a 4p rise to 92p after the Rowntree Investments Office announced it had increased its holding in the shares. It has bought an extra 300,000 shares taking its stake up to 10.85 million (or 6.1 per cent). Barratt

Developments has been under cloud recently after criticism of its pricing policy for its start-up homes.

The shares now stand just 6p above the year's low compared with the 188p they stood at earlier this year.

Shares of William Leech scored a 10p rise to 129p amid reports that the Leech Foundation was reconsidering its position in connection with the 145p a share bid from C. H. Beazer. The Foundation could play a crucial role in deciding whether Beazer's bid proves successful. Despite the sharp discount of the Leech shares compared with the Beazer offer, there had been some doubt that its approach would prove successful. Beazer held steady at 310p.

The retail sector put up a steadier performance, despite fears that the mortgage rate rise could mean less spending in the shops. Among the department stores, Debenhams rallied from a nervous start to close 1p dearer on the day at 159p, while House of Fraser rose 4p to 234p, excited by the speculation that Lloyds was prepared to sell its 29.9 per cent stake to a possible bidder.

Harris Queensway was steady at 138p, after 134p, and MFI improved 1p to 135p. Burton recovered 3p to 217p. Boots put on 4p to 151p and Freemans 2p to 92p. Improvements were also seen in Currys, 5p to 233p, Great Universal Stores, 4p to 493p, and Habitat Mothercare, 4p to 262p.

Shares of Rothmans International held steady at 130p yesterday after losing 7p last week ahead of full year figures. This Thursday, analysts are looking for profits slightly above last year's, figure of £140m, but may be pleasantly surprised to find them in excess of £150m - if any extraordinary costs are taken below the line. For the current year Rothmans should be capable of nearer £175m.

Vaux Breweries, the Sunderland group, shaded 1p to 211p after the surprise departure from the board of Mr Richard Pettit. But there has not been a boardroom upset. Mr Pettit merely wants a job nearer his South Midlands home.

After an early dip, Greene, King and Sons, the East Anglian brewing group, held at 152p. The Abbot Ale Brewer now has

8.2 per cent of Midsummer Inns and could have achieved a balance of power position in the bitter battle for control of the public house chain, formerly CAMRA (Real Ale) Investments.

Bidders Switland Leisure has nearly 26 per cent of Midsummer and has said it is prepared to settle for 50.1 per cent of the equity.

DDT Group, a computer maintenance operation, made a fine USM debut. Placed by Simon & Coates, the broker, at 135p the shares hit 151p in active trading. Profits have grown from £77,000 in 1980 to £473,000 in the year ended March.

Courtaulds, the textile giant refashioned by Mr Christopher Hogg, chairman, held at 111p.

Mayfair and City Properties, the stock market vehicle of the highly regarded property man Mr Sidney Corob, is one USM newcomer going well. The shares were placed at 109p and they touched 111p yesterday. Mr Corob, who with his wife retained 78 per cent of MCP, is thought to be keen to expand the company, which is unburdened through acquisitions.

The group is accepting an offer for its 64 per cent shareholding in its Australian offshoot, Courtaulds Hilton.

The bidder is Bradmill Industries, which already has a 27 per cent stake in Courtaulds Hilton. Through a subsidiary, Beneath, the Bradmill group has made a bid which values the Courtaulds involvement at £6.8m.

Bradmill has agreed that the name of Courtaulds Hilton will be changed once the bid goes through to remove any link with the British group.

Applied Botetics fell 2 1/2p to 7p on its failure to meet its profits forecast and its rights issue. Another USM stock, Bodysoph, responded to favourable comment with a 10p gain to 180p.

Shares of the mining finance giant Charter Consolidated climbed from its year's low of 195p to 213p - a rise on the day of 18p - amid reports that a mystery buyer was attempting to build a stake in the company. The latest published share register shows Edinburgh Investment Trust holding a total of 2.2 million shares worth £4.73.

same address as a leading firm of stockbrokers (believed to be Hoare Goveaux) speak for a further 2 million shares.

Dealers confirmed that a big buyer has been stalking the shares for some time. At last night's close of business, the entire group was capitalized at around £225m.

British Aerospace and GEC yesterday confirmed that their talks had been terminated until GEC comes up with some specific figures. The news wiped 25p from shares of BAC, initially at 203p, although they recovered later to close at 211p - a net fall on the day of 17p. GEC greeted the news with a 6p rise to 184p, but later closed unchanged at 180p.

Visteon, the electronics group, fell 14p to 245p on disappointing news with its figures but the engineers Butterfield Harvey gained 4p to 17 1/2p, inspired by its recent report and accounts.

Takeover talk lifted once again, Beshoff Johnson, improved 18p to 202p. The SGB scaffolding group achieved a 4p gain to 18p.

Property shares managed to edge forward. Epley Trust, the vehicle of Mr Ron Shuck, which has suffered some discomfort this year, managed a 2p gain to 35p. This follows Mr Shuck's decision to reduce his involvement with Associated Telecommunications.

## Hoffman-La Roche sales boom

Hoffman-La Roche, the Swiss pharmaceuticals company, has reported a rise in worldwide group sales of 7.4 per cent to 4,041 million Swiss francs in the first six months of 1984. Although the company gave no figures, it said that its earnings development was satisfactory and, if trends do not change, full-year earnings should exceed those of last year.

● NORWAY'S foreign trade surplus in May was 2,850m kroner, up 92.4 per cent from 1,480m kroner a year ago, according to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics. It was 150m kroner higher than officially estimated.

● HAWLEY GROUP: Hawley is to buy Omni Building Services, trading as Suburban Contract Cleaning, an operator as a building cleaning and service company in the US. The initial price is \$6.9m (£5.3m). A maximum of a further \$2.4m cash will be paid in instalments, depending on Suburban's profits.

## US success prompts Ellis expansion

The decision by Ellis & Everard, the chemicals merchant, to expand its US operations by acquiring the Virginia-based Prillman Group makes sense in view of the fact that the company already has national coverage in Britain and the success of its first US acquisition, American Industrial Chemical Corp, where sales were up 26 per cent in 1983-84, profits by more and the new Chattanooga, Tennessee, branch went into profit after only nine months' trading.

Ellis is paying \$6.5m (£4.92m) for Prillman, one-third over net issue value, to be £1.75m (£1.33m) by the issue of new shares and the balance in dollar borrowings. The acquisition is a big one for a company the size of Ellis, but should not prove too stretching, given the £1m net cash the company had at the year-end after January's £4.4m rights issue.

Prillman is mainly a chemicals distributor, but also specializes in solvent mixes and recovery. The geographical and partial product overlap with AICC is expected to give Ellis more muscle in the south east US.

After taxable profits were 37.5 per cent ahead to £2.56m in the year to April 1984, a similar leap is expected this year. Profits of £3.4m look possible, of which £200,000 would be Prillman net of financing costs (assuming shareholders approve the deal). ICI, the largest shareholder, has given the company a vote of confidence by taking advantage of the rights issue to increase its stake to 27.8 per cent from 26.1 per cent.

The shares, unchanged at 180p despite another 1 for 10 scrip issue, yield 5.2 per cent and look good value.

## Hillards

Hillards, the Yorkshire-based supermarket chain, is confident that profits will be up again in 1984-85, the managers strike notwithstanding. The management is putting a brave face on the dispute and says it is now much less pessimistic about the effects than it was 17 weeks ago. It has seven or eight stores in pit towns and perhaps the same number in nearby locations affected by the dispute.

The company adds that 90 per cent of sales and profits came from the 28 largest stores, and all those affected by

the dispute are very small. Dispute or no dispute, people still have to eat and Hillards' cut-price lines may have helped to take some custom from opposition like Asda and William Morrison. Nor has Hillards had to trim prices to remain competitive in the pit town stores. Nevertheless, volume sales in those shops are down. How material the effect will be at the year-end remains to be seen.

That dispute aside, Hillards has come a long way since it incurred the wrath of manufacturers by cutting prices in the days of resale price maintenance.

Like its bigger brethren, Hillards has concentrated on relatively high-margin own-label products and fresh foods. A substantial expansion programme should increase the number of stores from 41 to 46 during the year.

This will entail a rise in borrowings from last year's £4.3m. Gearing could be pushed up from the current low levels to 40 per cent without unduly discomforting lenders. Hillards has established a strong following on the back of its record since going public 10 years ago. The shares look undervalued at yesterday's 206p (down 4p) but the strike has inevitably hit sentiment, and will continue to do so.

## Blundell-Permoglaze

Robert White, chairman of Blundell-Permoglaze, one of the country's leading paint-makers, felt sufficiently confident in March about the impending British industrial recovery to forecast lift-off from the recent £2m profits plateau.

Sadly, however, the chairman now concedes that the signs pointing towards British output gains were false prophets. In his view, Britain's traditional industries, main users of Blundell paints - and that just before their products leave the factory - are not really recovering. Many Midlands manufacturers are still working a three-day week, and the recent hike in base rates can only aggravate demand levels. Demand for industrial finishes is now a quarter below the 1979 peak.

Add in, too, a £100,000 loss on the Blundell operation in Ireland, where political uncer-

tainty has bred procrastination in economic management, and it is hardly surprising that March's optimism has been replaced by more modest hopes.

Bright spots in the trading equation include a solid performance from the Building Paints and Products division, where the slight improvement in profits reflects buoyant consumer demand for houses, and an attractive exports performance. Middle East sales are in line with budgeted demand. Hongkong is moving well, and overseas sales by value are ahead by a fifth. The German acquisition has proved a satisfactory buy, and further mid-European investment is scheduled.

At 163p, the target p/e is around 11, reflecting hopes that the dividend policy will continue to be generous. Since 1980, the payout has risen three times faster than profits.

## Gilts

Gilts had a good day yesterday. The recent fall in prices means net funds are no longer forced to nurse tax sensitive profits. Thus freed, they can switch, and salesmen report booming volume. This is hardly reflected in yesterday's small price movements.

Long-dated stocks, relieved of tapering pressure after the exhaustion of the Treasury 11 1/2 per cent 2001-04 tranche, moved ahead by over 1/2 point before shading back, as US bonds weakened. Shorts were unchanged on the day, but saw heavy switching out of the maturity stock. Treasury 12 per cent 1984, and Treasury 15 per cent 1985, which went ex-dividend.

The dollar weakened on the belief that Fed policy will not lead to tighter credit, and hence higher prime rates. The consequent firmness in sterling to \$1.3265 also boosted sentiment. The contrast between buoyant June retail sales and slumping May output passed unregarded.

Some claim that today's June PSBR figures will take the cumulative total for 1984-85 up to around £5 billion. (1984-85 PSBR forecast: £7.25 billion). But gilt bulls see speedy correction following any fiscal laxity, leaving the economy possibly in the double bind of high real rates and a tightening fiscal policy. Rumoured Japanese buying interest also helps the bull case.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES			
	July 16	July 17	1 month
New York	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
London	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Frankfurt	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Paris	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Geneva	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Basel	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Zurich	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Brussels	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Amsterdam	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Stockholm	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Copenhagen	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Helsinki	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Oslo	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Stockholm	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Copenhagen	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Helsinki	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Oslo	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Stockholm	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Copenhagen	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Helsinki	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330
Oslo	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330	1.5325-1.5330

For once, it was not a particularly good day for the dollar. The pound, down around half a cent in the early stages, on worries about worsening of the situation at the docks, recovered to close with a net gain of 40 points at 1.3265 to the dollar.

And sterling also improved on its early levels against most major currencies. So the effective exchange rate index was finally restored to Friday's level of 78.2, having been 78.0 at midday and 77.8 at the opening.

Profit-taking in the dollar stemmed from recent pointers to a more sedate pace of economic growth, and from a growing belief that this week's meeting of the Fed Open Market Committee will not result in even tighter credit policy.

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Adam & Company	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Citibank Savings	9 1/2%
Consolidated Credit	12%
Continental Trust	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%
Citibank NA	12%

\* 7 days deposit on sums of under £100,000, 10% deposit on sums of £100,000 to £250,000 and over, 10%.

### EXECUTIVE AIRCRAFT CHARTER AND MANAGEMENT

URGENT MEETING? Skyguard offer modern luxury aircraft to and from every major and minor airport in the UK and Europe - cost effectively.

**SKYGUARD**

## BP plans to trade in cheap plastic

By John Lawless

British Petroleum said yesterday that it was negotiating with Saudi Arabia to buy linear low density polyethylene (LLDP), which it will then sell to European manufacturers of plastic bags.

But it categorically denied that a purchase would herald the start of a marketing agreement between itself and the Saudi Arabians to flood the European market with cheap petrochemicals - from plant at Jubail and Yanbu, which are due to start production next year.

It described a report earlier this year, that it was about to clinch such a deal under the noses of American oil rivals, thereby putting 100,000 jobs in Britain alone at risk, as "total speculation".

The European chemical companies, which have suffered serious over-capacity problems in the recession, are concerned that the Saudi Arabians will use virtually free gas to produce petrochemicals that will dramatically undercut them. The Saudis have stressed that having bought in Western Technology - they should not be faced with false trade barriers when they bring their products to market.

A BP Chemicals spokesman said the company was talking about buying LLDP which will be used to complement in terms of grade and quantity the same product it is making in small quantities at Laver, near Macclesfield. The French plant is having its capacity doubled, at a cost of £30m, but will still only be able to produce about 35,000 tonnes of LLDP a year from the end of 1985. By then, Saudi Arabia will have brought three plants of its own on-stream with a total annual capacity of 595,000 tonnes.

The plastic film produced has, up to now, used conventional low density polyethylene. The new type - made at much lower pressure, with all the molecules in line, hence the name "linear" - gives a much stronger product.

PB scientists developed its linear product at Laver, which - when up-graded, will also make twice as much of the conventional material - to give it an advantage in Europe. European sales of a million tonnes a year by 1990 are forecast.

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Trust Name	Price	Change
ABN Bank	12%	
Adam & Company	12%	
Barclays	12%	
BCCI	12%	
Citibank Savings	9 1/2%	
Consolidated Credit	12%	
Continental Trust	12%	
C. Hoare & Co	12%	
Lloyds Bank	12%	
Midland Bank	12%	
Nat Westminster	12%	
TSB	12%	
Williams & Glyn's	12%	
Citibank NA	12%	

● Nearly £90m is to be spent by Amoco to increase output from one of the first North Sea natural gas-fields, the Leman network first discovered in 1966, writes Daria Young, Our Energy Correspondent. The Leman "G" platform will cost £88m and will draw a further 272 billion cubic feet of gas from the Leman reservoir, 30 miles north-east of Great Yarmouth, where £8m worth of the construction work involved will be carried out.

## COMMODITIES

Commodity	Price	Change
Aluminium	12%	
Steel	12%	
Copper	12%	
Gold	12%	
Oil	12%	
Grain	12%	
Textiles	12%	
Metals	12%	
Chemicals	12%	
Foodstuffs	12%	
Energy	12%	
Transport	12%	
Services	12%	
Real Estate	12%	
Insurance	12%	
Banking	12%	
Telecommunications	12%	
Utilities	12%	
Healthcare	12%	
Education	12%	
Recreation	12%	
Transportation	12%	
Information	12%	
Technology	12%	
Media	12%	
Arts & Entertainment	12%	
Food & Beverage	12%	
Personal Care	12%	
Household Goods	12%	
Automotive	12%	
Aerospace	12%	
Defense	12%	
Government	12%	
International	12%	
Global	12%	
Emerging Markets	12%	
Developing Countries	12%	
Transition Economies	12%	
Post-Soviet States	12%	
Central America	12%	
Caribbean	12%	
South America	12%	
Asia	12%	
Africa	12%	
Middle East	12%	
Europe	12%	
North America	12%	
Oceania	12%	
Antarctica	12%	
Outer Space	12%	
Deep Sea	12%	
Underground	12%	
Outer Atmosphere	12%	
Inner Atmosphere	12%	
Surface	12%	
Subsurface	12%	
Interdimensional	12%	
Transdimensional	12%	
Hyperdimensional	12%	
Superdimensional	12%	
Subdimensional	12%	
Interdimensional	12%	
Transdimensional	12%	
Hyperdimensional	12%	
Superdimensional	12%	
Subdimensional	12%	

## MONEY MARKETS

The markets had a much quieter day. Rates that had firmed throughout the afternoon mostly held up at the short end because of tight money, but came off in the longer dates to show little change on balance.

The key three-month interbank term deposit was up 12 1/2 p.p.

Day to day interbank opened firmly on 12 3/4 p.p. and stayed there throughout the morning. It had a briefly easier spell at 12 1/4 p.p. at lunchtime, but went up sharply in the closing stages to hit 25 1/2 p.p. before ending around 17 p.p.

## WALL STREET

NEW YORK (Agencies) - The New York Stock Exchange moved slightly higher in slow trading when it opened yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 1.33 to 1,111.20 at 11am. The NYSE index was up 0.04 to 87.12 and the prime of an average share was about 8.01. Advances led declines 569 to 496 among

## Leech share sale to Beazer vetoed

By Jonathan Clare

Mr William Leech, founder and president of the William Leech house building company, has used his power to veto to stop The William Leech Foundation accepting the bid for the Bath construction group.

The foundation, which supports five charities and is the company's biggest shareholder, decided yesterday, after taking independent advice, to seek a higher offer from Beazer.

But Mr Leech said yesterday

that he would not be prepared to give his written consent to the sale by the foundation of its 29.7 per cent holding.

The foundation says it will make another statement soon. Its block of shares is important - possibly crucial - to the success or failure of Beazer's bid. Leech's management



# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your right share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money staged. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Year	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
1	DRAPERY & STORES						
2	Br Home Stores						
3	Debenhams						
4	Freemans						
5	Flax Art Dev						
6	J&M						
7	Jamieson (Jewellers)						
8	Seaborn						
9	Graham						
10	Ward White						
11	INDUSTRIALS E-K						
12	Blair & Roberts						
13	European Ferries						
14	Euro						
15	Gordon Eng						
16	Johnson Matthey						
17	Hanson						
18	Inter-Chem						
19	Inter-Chem						
20	INDUSTRIALS A-D						
21	AGB Research						
22	BTR						
23	Bromsgrove Cast						
24	Baker Perkins						
25	Borlase (SW)						
26	Bridon						
27	Br Sydon						
28	Brown & Viles						
29	Burroughs-Warby						
30	Bullough						
31	INSURANCE						
32	Equity & Law						
33	Sun Alliance						
34	GRE						
35	Pearl						
36	Health CE						
37	Legal & Gen						
38	Prudential						
39	London & Man						
40	Stewart Winton						

## Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

## BRITISH FUNDS

High Low Stock Price Chg Div Yld P/E

SHORTS

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

MEDIUMS

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

LONGS

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## BREWERIES

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## ELECTRICALS

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDUSTRIALS

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Shares rally at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Began, July 16. Dealings End, July 27. Contango Day, July 30. Settlement Day, Aug 6

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## BUILDING AND ROADS

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## FINANCE AND LAND

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## FOODS

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## CINEMAS AND TV

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## DRAPERY AND STORES

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDUSTRIALS

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

38	High	Herzog Brooks	50				
39	Low	Herzog Traded	120		6.7	4.8	3.6
40	High	Herzog	50		6.3	7.3	3.6
41	Low	Herzog	50		6.3	7.3	3.6
42	High	Management Agen	133		12.5	10.8	14.9
43	Low	Management Agen	78		6.5	8.5	3.6
44	High	Marib Corp	177	+3	3.8	2.7	14.2
45	Low	Marib Corp	177		3.8	3.0	20.2
46	High	Marib Corp	911	-2	9.3	3.0	20.2
47	Low	Marib Corp	911	+13	9.3	3.0	20.2
48	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
49	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
50	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
51	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
52	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
53	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
54	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
55	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
56	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
57	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
58	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
59	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
60	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
61	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
62	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
63	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
64	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
65	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
66	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
67	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
68	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
69	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
70	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
71	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
72	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
73	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
74	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
75	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
76	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
77	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
78	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
79	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
80	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
81	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
82	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
83	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
84	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
85	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
86	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
87	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
88	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
89	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
90	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
91	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
92	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
93	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
94	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
95	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
96	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
97	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
98	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
99	Low	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2
100	High	Marib Corp	911		9.3	3.0	20.2



Edited by MATTHEW MAY

## Putting the push into the PC market

The personal computer market in Britain has changed dramatically in the last year. That transformation is evident from the way the "home computer" market, once the province of the gadget enthusiast and latterly the video game player, has become more sophisticated.

In the last few weeks, prominent High Street retailers of computers, quickly becoming the preferred purchasing location for small businesses, have been assessing this new sophistication. W. H. Smith, one of the top microcomputer retailers - the sales contributed £28m to the company turnover last year - has invested more than £50,000 in equipping two trailers with microcomputers and related software. They will tour the country training the Smith staff to a level which would never have been deemed necessary a year or two ago.

About six weeks ago the retail group began selling its Advance business machine supplied to the company by the British computer manufacturer, Ferranti. These machines, more expensive than most of the others stocked by the group, are liable to require more advice on the capabilities of a business machine. However, the Smith's investment, which is expected to be emulated by the other principal retailers in the High Street, reflects the need to give even the most modest buyer advice on his or her machine. What one can

do with a machine other than play computer games is a question being considered in the High Street.

Ken Newman, retail staff manager of Smith's, who has masterminded the project, believes that the 30ft trailers may have a continual role to play in training staff in new products because of the dynamic nature of the computer market. About 800 staff can be trained by the novel vehicles each year but they are also expected to be used to increase the public awareness of microcomputers and as a travelling exhibition.

Newman says: "I was thinking of a way to involve more staff and decided to take the training to the branches. As far as I am aware it is a first for the company and I wouldn't be at all surprised if other retailers copied us. We want to reach as many staff as possible so they are confident and knowledgeable in the products they are selling. The mobile training units underline our commitment to training."

That commitment is what the market dictates. Last month a report predicted that by next spring a fifth of Britain's small businesses - now estimated to be one million - will have purchased a microcomputer. There is little doubt that these new purchasers will be drawn to the familiar High Street outlets with adequately trained personnel.

The report, *Outlook for Micros in Small Business*, published by the Liverpool-based Gowing Marketing

Service, was the result of a survey of more than 2,000 small businesses. Education, medicine, law and accountancy were identified as the primary areas in which microcomputer usage is expanding significantly.

Computers at the lower end of the price scale are still selling well but with the phasing out of the Sinclair ZX81, it is obvious that most in the industry that buyers are prepared to spend more, although they expect more for their money. Sinclair's new microcomputer, the QL, designed to attract the small businessman and the

Others have been trying to help the computer owner find a use for his machine. The launch of "Knowledge Index" last week was an example. The index has 20 different databases containing assorted references and summaries for the microcomputer user. The service is available from Dialog Information Services, a subsidiary of Lockheed Corporation, is offered at 30p a minute including transatlantic telephone charges.

A £25 connection fee is all that is required for membership. Microcomputers equipped with the appropriate modem can dial into the Californian (Palo Alto) database which contains more than 14 million articles, books, computer programs, conference papers and technical reports.

Dr Roger Summit, President of Dialog, is in little doubt about the market his company was aiming towards.

The high concentration of home computers and the availability of cheap modems, brought about by the liberalisation of the British telecommunications market, has attracted the Americans to the dialog service which has 5,000 clients using its micro database and claims to be recruiting the microcomputer users at the rate of 500 a month.

Says Dr Summit: "Knowledge Index is aimed at the microcomputer user's personal and professional information needs. It is easy to use and provides instant low-cost access to information on topics ranging from

where to charter a sailboat in Greece to how to stop unusual cases of post-surgical bleeding."

Doctors, businessmen and engineers feature prominently among the clients who access the microcomputer database. It is only available after 6 o'clock in the evening until five in the morning, although it is made available after two o'clock on Saturday afternoons. Clearly all of these users are working from home.

The British have not been idle in offering sophisticated services. British Telecom's electronic mailing service Telecom Gold is being used extensively by microcomputer owners. The Prestel Microcomputing Service offers thousands of pages of information and programs. The two information providers - Micronet 800 and Viewfax 258 offer the service.

The service claims to offer "a unique expansion of the capabilities of your micro, allowing you to experience the exciting benefits of Information Technology and electronic communications from your home. Your humble micro will give you access to a service that uses the latest techniques to bring to you information, communication and software."

It is all part of a trend toward creating computer work-stations in our homes and ensuring that the expanding home-computer market in Britain is given the proper stimulus.

● Man who put the byte in, page 23

### THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

advanced home-computer user, is a typical sample of the new product range which must be supplied by any manufacturer if it wishes to compete.

According to figures from AGB there were 215,000 home computer sales at the end of the first quarter of this year, up on the 129,000 figure of a year ago. By the end of the spring there were a total of 2.35 million machines in British homes - 10 per cent of the home population - and a substantial proportion of these sales are being generated by the High Street retailers.

## General Motors brings seven rivals together

From Graham Bunting, Las Vegas

America's major computer show, the National Computer Conference, traditionally a showcase for computer manufacturers, was this year used by a major computer user to launch a drive for standards in computer to computer communications.

The computer user, General Motors, virtually stole the show from the 3,000 exhibitors who normally dominate these events with their showbusiness product launches.

In an effective demonstration of what might be termed "user power", General Motors revealed the progress it has made in persuading seven of its computer suppliers to collaborate on the development of a Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP), which will allow computers supplied by IBM, Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard, Alan Bradley, Gould and Motorola to communicate with each other, and exchange data straightforwardly without the need to develop special communications software for each computer to connect link.

It takes a lot to get such head-on competitors as IBM, DIG, and H-P to collaborate on a customer-oriented standardization effort, especially when the result will be to loosen the control manufacturers seek to achieve over users by imposing their own protocol.

General Motors, however, has the advantage of having what it takes, a \$US40-billion reequipment programme over the next four years. This was enough to convince GM's major suppliers to start collaboration on this project two years ago.

At the show, General Motors set up a demonstration of MAP in action. Equipment from the six computer suppliers was hooked up through a MAP network built by the supplier involved in the development, Concord Data Systems. Terminals on any of the host computers were shown accessing files held on all the others.

The development of MAP is not yet finished. The target date for completion is 1988, but General Motors is pushing the new standards hard. In future, MAP compatibility will be a requirement for all factory automation computer equipment. To widen the choice of

equipment available, General Motors is urging other manufacturers to adopt the MAP protocol. If companies like McDonnell Douglas, Dupont, Eastman Kodak, Procter and Gamble and Boeing do adopt MAP for their own manufacturing applications, then the pressure on computer manufacturers to develop equipment to MAP standards will become irresistible.

GM believes that they will, because they share the problem of having "islands of automation" with incompatible equipment supplied by a host of vendors working independently when great gains in efficiency and effectiveness could be achieved by integrating them.

This integration will be an essential part of the "factory of the future" which General Motors is currently building at Saginaw, Michigan, for its steering gear division.

The MAP development is also good news for the national and international standard-setting organization. It is built around the seven layered model developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO), and incorporates some specific standards within this overall concept developed and agreed by the US National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and the IEEE (Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers).

These are the IEEE 802.2 and 802.4 specifications for the "physical" and "data link" levels of the ISO model.

More good news of international cooperation on standards at the NCC was to be found at the NBS booth adjacent to the General Motors display. This showed file transfer across a local area network with equipment attached from nine different computer manufacturers. The participating companies included Digital Equipment and Hewlett-Packard, Honeywell, Intel, NCR and Britain's ICL.

This was accomplished using a different physical network, a carrier sense multiple access local area network developed to the IEEE 802.3 standard which is more suitable for office automation applications. The same ISO level four transport protocols were used as with General Motors MAP.

## Acorn grows in the business field

By Geoff Wheelwright

The micro industry's first TV star has turned corporate magnate. Acorn, the Cambridge computer company which first gained prominence as manufacturer of the BBC Micro, has developed a strong appetite for corporate diversification and takeover bids.

In the past year Acorn has gained a major stake in Torch Computers, Torus Systems (which produces local-area networks systems for the IBM PC) and Redwood Publishing. It has also entered into major joint ventures with ICL, Racal and ESR.

The whole business came full circle for Acorn last week when it announced a four-year renewal of its contract to produce micros for the BBC. The announcement ended months of speculation that suggested Acorn's now-aging eight-bit design for the BBC Micro might cause Acorn to lose the BBC contract to a company producing something newer and



Acorn joint managing director Chris Curry with the Electron

fashioner - something, perhaps, like Sinclair Research's 32-bit QL computer.

The speculation was fuelled by Acorn's active participation in non-home-computer markets. The company's joint

operating system on Acorn's BBC Micro design - suggests that Acorn sees a strong future for itself in the business micro sector. Further proof of this yearning for a business identity is the company's investment in IBM PC-compatible products.

Not only has Acorn put money into Torus' loan for managing networked IBM PCs, but its Torch subsidiary has bought the rights to market a device called the Graduate, which hooks up to the BBC Micro and allows the BBC to run all software programs written for the IBM PC.

Though Acorn has in the past few months honoured long-standing commitments to produce certain peripherals for its BBC and Electron home computers, it has made no noises about future home computers. In fact the next machine the company plans to release will be the long-awaited Acorn Business Machine (ABM).

Acorn has not yet confirmed delivery dates or specifications for this business machine, but it



'Not exactly what I meant by "think big", Grimes'

### UK events

Sinclair Computer Users Exhibition, Essex Exhibition Centre, Chelmsford, July 21  
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, July 19-22  
Advanced Technology, St George's Hall, Liverpool, August 9-13  
Acorn User Exhibition, Olympia, London August 18-19  
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, UMIST, Manchester, August 31  
Inis North '84, Belfast, Northern Ireland, September 18-20  
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30  
November 1

Compiled by Personal Computer News

# Business decisions aren't always as simple as Black and White

Making a business decision is never easy. All the options must be considered and time is always too short.

Now Peachtree Software have introduced a completely new integrated program to help all managers make more effective decisions. Decision Manager caters for all the applications that a busy executive needs on his personal microcomputer and everything is totally integrated.

Data calculated on the Decision Manager spreadsheet can be displayed in a graphic format, included in a report on the executive word processor and electronically transmitted to Head Office - all at the touch of a few keys. Importantly, data can be accessed from the company mainframe, for use on the micro.

All applications are integrated into a single program and information from each area can be shown simultaneously on the screen in easy to use "windows". So for instance, financial data can be referred to on screen whilst the user is in the middle of preparing a letter. Up to 10 windows can be shown at any time, and the colour of text and backgrounds can be defined by the user.

Decision Manager includes six major modules:

### The Spreadsheet

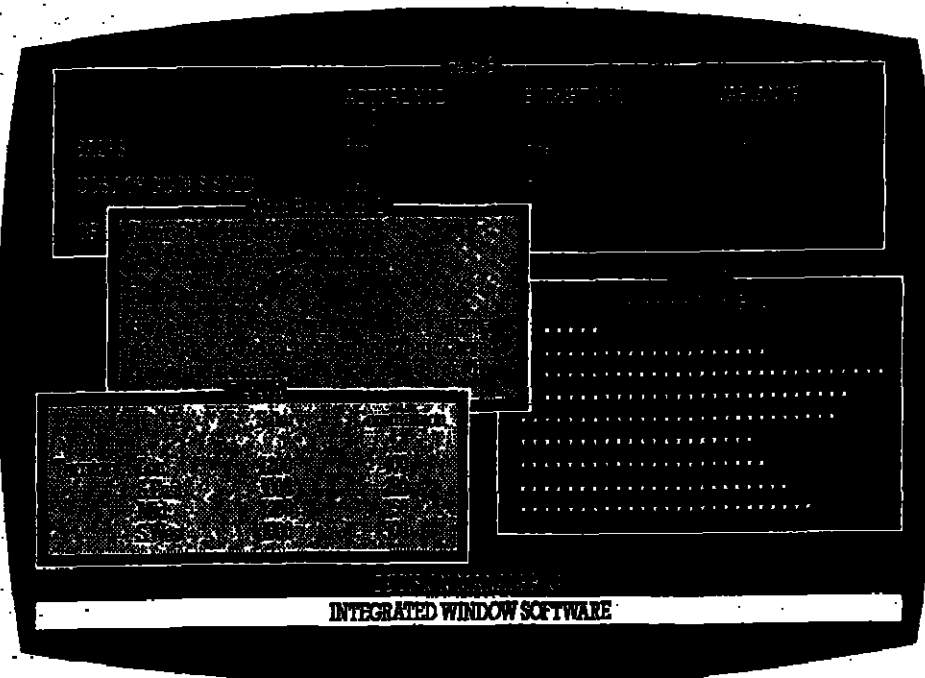
The prime tool for analysis of numerical and financial data, the Decision Manager spreadsheet takes the guesswork out of business planning. You can produce models for pricing strategies, profit and loss statements, or forecasting and can quickly explore alternative options and outcomes to help make the best decision.

### Word Processing

Peachtree's word processing software is simple to learn and easy to use, so it is ideal for managers with no previous knowledge of computing. The system produces a wide variety of documents, allowing flexible drafting, editing and manipulation of text in report writing.

### The Graphics System

Visuals can communicate much more quickly than columns of figures, so Decision Manager provides thirteen different graphic formats for presenting data from other areas of the program. Bar charts, pie charts, scattercharts and line graphs are just some of the alternatives.



### The Database

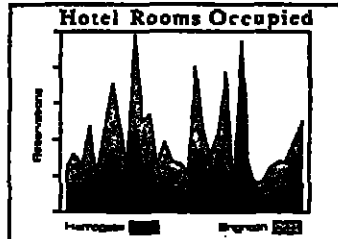
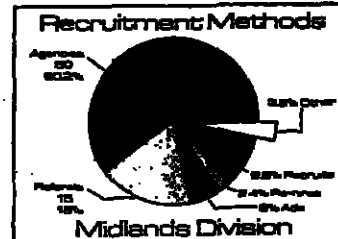
An electronic filing system gives immediate access to personal, confidential records of all areas of your business. You can define the record format to suit your own requirements. Decision Manager offers one of the largest databases available in integrated software.

### Telecommunications

The link from micro to micro makes it possible to transfer information within the building, or to other locations, to secretaries, colleagues, customers and suppliers, or to access public databases.

### Micro/Mainframe Link

Using Decision Manager's unique mainframe link, you can draw data from a company's mainframe computer which supports the IBM 3270 series of terminals and utilise it within any area of Decision Manager.



Decision Manager is a new concept in integrated business software from Peachtree, available immediately for the IBM PC XT or IBM PC with hard disk for around £625. What's more, in addition to the normal support from your local dealer, you get 90 days free telephone support direct from Peachtree to help you make even more of your new decision making powers.

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## Beware the spy hiding behind the screen

By Ben Knox

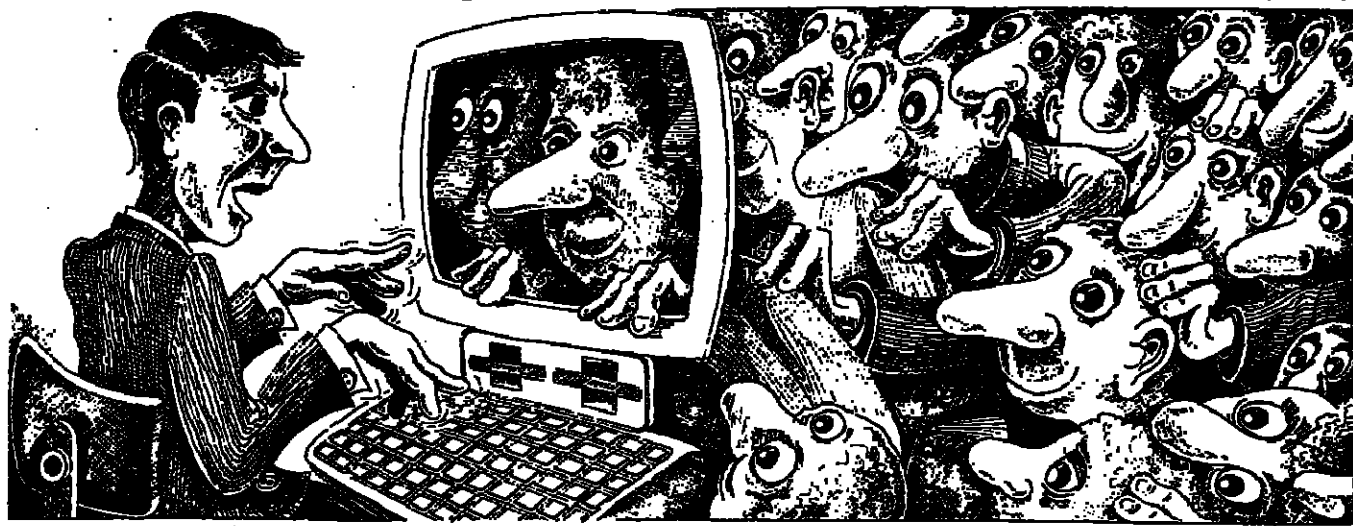
Earlier this year an unsigned, photocopied letter was sent to a number of carefully selected people in Britain considered accomplished at breaking into computer systems known within the field as hacking.

"Dear Friend", it ran, "a lot of people are not at all happy with the so-called data protection Bill going through committee stage in the House of Commons after having had its second reading. Some people would like to show how insecure many computer databases are - and how easy it is to find out about people."

The letter challenged recipients to find out any information, financial, medical, criminal or otherwise - which might be regarded as confidential - about two computer journalists.

If any information does turn up, it will mean that someone using equipment readily available from many high-street shops will have gained access to allegedly secure government and police databases.

The existence of such hackers in the US has been acknowledged for years, yet many



people are worried that systems in Britain are even more vulnerable than those in the US. The operators of databases in the UK, for example, have not had such a long experience of illegal or unethical exploitation of records and other confidential personal information.

As the use of computer communications becomes more widespread, so do the opportunities for the unauthorised

use of systems. The most vulnerable part of any system is its links with the outside world. For convenience and low cost many companies connect their computers directly to the public telephone system. In this way their employees and clients may use the system simply by dialing the correct telephone number and linking a microcomputer or terminal to the phone line via modem.

The only defence most such systems have against unauthorised usage are passwords. If the user cannot type in a previously defined password on demand, the computer often automatically drops the connection and warns the system operator of an attempted unauthorised access. But hackers are helped by networks themselves often using hidden areas on computers to swap knowledge among each

other on how systems can be broken into. Fortunately hacking is most often practised as a sideline - a brain-teaser - mainly by people who are involved in the computer industry. It is seen by them as the ultimate video game done for devilment, entertainment and the thrill of beating the system. Rarely is any form of financial gain intended. The easiest systems for

hackers to break into are public or private information databases, such as Prestel. These have been designed for maximum ease of use so that any authorized person may access them without specialist knowledge. As a result the passwords used on these systems are short, only four numbers in the case of Prestel - though a ten number customer identification is also needed.

The most popular system which hackers gain access to is neither a public nor a private information system. It is PSS - the Packet Switch Stream - data network - analogous to the telephone system, except it is only used by computers.

Through PSS it is possible to link up illegally and hence free to many of the large company or university owned computers in Britain and the rest of the world - an attractive proposition for a hacker. Of most interest are the huge information systems in America: Compuserve and the Source. Using the electronic mailing facilities on these, a British hacker can swap passwords, telephone numbers and other information with hackers from the US.

## DP managers move away from taking on specialist recruits

British data processing managers are doing less in response to the growing demand for user involvement in systems development than their counterparts in the US and Scandinavia. This is one of the conclusions of a survey of more than 300 organizations in five countries carried out by the DP Research Project at Bristol University.

One way of being more responsive to user demands is to combine the roles of systems analyst and computer programmer. This means that the coding of programmes is done by the same group of people who work closely with the users to define the actual requirements. While 30 per cent of US DP managers and 65 per cent of Scandinavians surveyed reported that they had teams of programmer analysts, the figure for Britain was only 19 per cent.

This trend away from specialization is in many cases being taken much further. Many American DP managers are recruiting more generalists. This is shown by the trend away from hiring computer science graduates. Instead more of the trainee development staff are coming from the liberal arts or business-administration schools.

Even so, more than half the graduates recruited in the US have specialized in computer science: 37 per cent of trainees are computer science graduates, 47 per cent have other degrees and 16 per cent are non-graduates. In the UK only 4 per cent of development trainees have degrees in computer science. So in respect of the use of generalists in DP at least, Britain comes out ahead.

The study also found that many US companies are reorganizing the DP function, decentralizing it to mirror more closely the user functions. This tendency to split the DP department into small groups corresponding with the user departments though not universal in the US is much more in evidence there than here or in Scandinavia.

The Scandinavians, instead of reorganizing their departments, are introducing new design methodologies as their way of meeting the challenge of greater end user involvement. These normally involve some form of prototyping in which the user is directly involved in using a high level language to sketch out a system before the more detailed and rigorous final development process is started.

More than a third of the Swedish DP managers surveyed said that they were using, or

were planning to use, such systems. On the other hand the system-design methods reported on by the British sample were the more traditional ones such as top down design which specifies a linear series of steps or milestones which have to be worked through rather than the all-at-once approach of prototyping.

Both the US and the Scandinavian DP departments are reported as using smaller project teams. Scandinavian teams can be as small as two or three people while three to five person teams are more common in the US.

This approach also gives flexibility because the teams usually carry out both development and maintenance work. They often work together on more than one project at a time. The individuals may also belong to more than one team at a time. This flexible team structure makes for quick responses to user demands.

### JOB SCENE

by Graham Bunting

Programmes to increase the computer literacy of end users appear to be more common in Scandinavia than in either the UK or the US. To a large extent this is probably a by-product of the practice - widespread in Scandinavia - of negotiating new technology agreements.

Some of these agreements go so far as to introduce a new type of union representative, the data shop steward. These new officials are responsible for appraising the impact of new systems on the work procedures of their colleagues and part of the arrangement is that they are given time off for study so that they can acquire the skills they need to understand the systems.

The Bristol University study also covered a number of sites in Japan. However, because of the significant cultural differences from the other countries surveyed, the Japanese results are best examined separately.

In Japan to be a specialist is to be a second-class employee.

Though the survey indicated that British DP managers are reacting slowly to the pressure from end users, there is still some movement in all the directions discussed. The rate of change is likely to accelerate and those who want to be well placed in the job market in four of five years' time should study these carefully.

## Opening shots in battle for European market

### Unix promises 'an end to hardware tyranny'

By Kévan Pearson

The United States telecommunications giant, American Telephone & Telegraph, and its European partner Olivetti have fired the first shots in what many feel could be a battle royal for the European computer market.

Two weeks ago they launched Unix Europe, a jointly-owned venture to promote and market the Unix operating system in Europe. The aim, says Jack Scanlon, a vice president of AT & T and head of its computer systems division, is to get European users to accept Unix as an "alternative standard" and to end "hardware tyranny". He did not mention the name IBM, but the implication was clear: AT & T is gunning for commercial computer users, where the standard, hitherto, has been IBM.

But the markets in which Unix Europe will be most active are small-business systems, office automation and factory automation; markets where IBM has been under-represented or which are only just beginning to be exploited commercially.

By Mr Scanlon's own admission, IBM will not be under attack, either in the desktop micro computer market, where its personal computer is a standard. Nor will it be aiming for the mainframe market,

where IBM has an estimated 70 per cent share, and growing all the time.

In the United States micro market the company has just launched an IBM-compatible micro computer made by Olivetti. When it announced its 3B range of mini computers in the United States earlier this year it also announced a facility to use IBM PC and other IBM compatible micros as terminals to 3B systems.

The 3B range itself, which Olivetti will launch in Europe soon, is targeted more at the mini computer market dominated by Digital Equipment, Data General and Hewlett-Packard. Unix was originally developed for Digital Equipment computers.

As one Olivetti manager put it: "AT & T's threat is more to the rest of the industry than to IBM." Industry watchers are split on whether the two United States giants will fight it out or whether they will settle for an uneasy truce with minor battles

on the fringes but few conflicts in their main areas of business.

There is certainly enough room in the burgeoning office automation and value-added telecommunications markets for the two companies to enjoy a healthy success and still avoid a major, and potentially costly, battle.

But many industry figures feel a battle is necessary. Telecommunications is AT & T's strength; commercial computer systems are IBM's. The most widely-accepted computer networking system is IBM's System Network Architecture, used even on the 3B range, and AT & T has Unix, which has many adherents, mainly in non-commercial markets. AT & T hopes to change that with Unix Europe and a similar marketing effort in the United States.

Unix, if its proponents are to be believed, has several advantages over conventional operating systems, the most widely-quoted of which is its so-called "portability". That means that Unix can be used on different types of

system, from powerful desktop computers to mainframes: both AT & T and IBM run Unix internally on the largest of IBM's mainframes.

But AT & T intends to control the development of Unix very closely. Unix Europe will be the only organisation in Europe to license the use of Unix, thus opening up the possibility that users will be almost as closely tied to AT & T as they are to IBM.

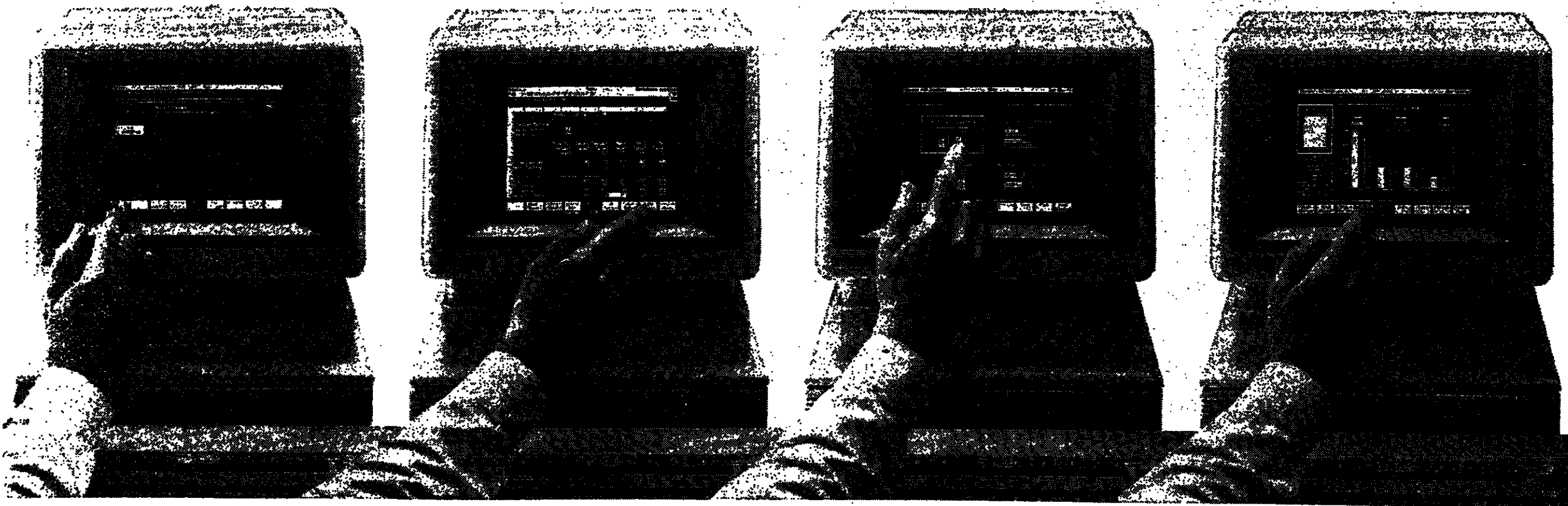
IBM will not give up any of its market without a fight. Nor will users of IBM systems throw away the millions of pounds invested in computer applications and people for something which is still relatively untried. IBM is likely to support Unix on its main frames soon; it already has a version of Unix on its PC.

The prospects of a major battle between the two largest IT companies in the world look unlikely in the short term. In particular AT & T is treading carefully outside the United States. It has a 20 per cent stake in Olivetti, with an option for a further 20 per cent. It is using Olivetti Europe's largest IT and office products company, to test the water and provide market knowledge. It is not yet ready to tackle IBM in a big way. Some say it may never be ready for such a step.



Jack Scanlon: an end to tyranny

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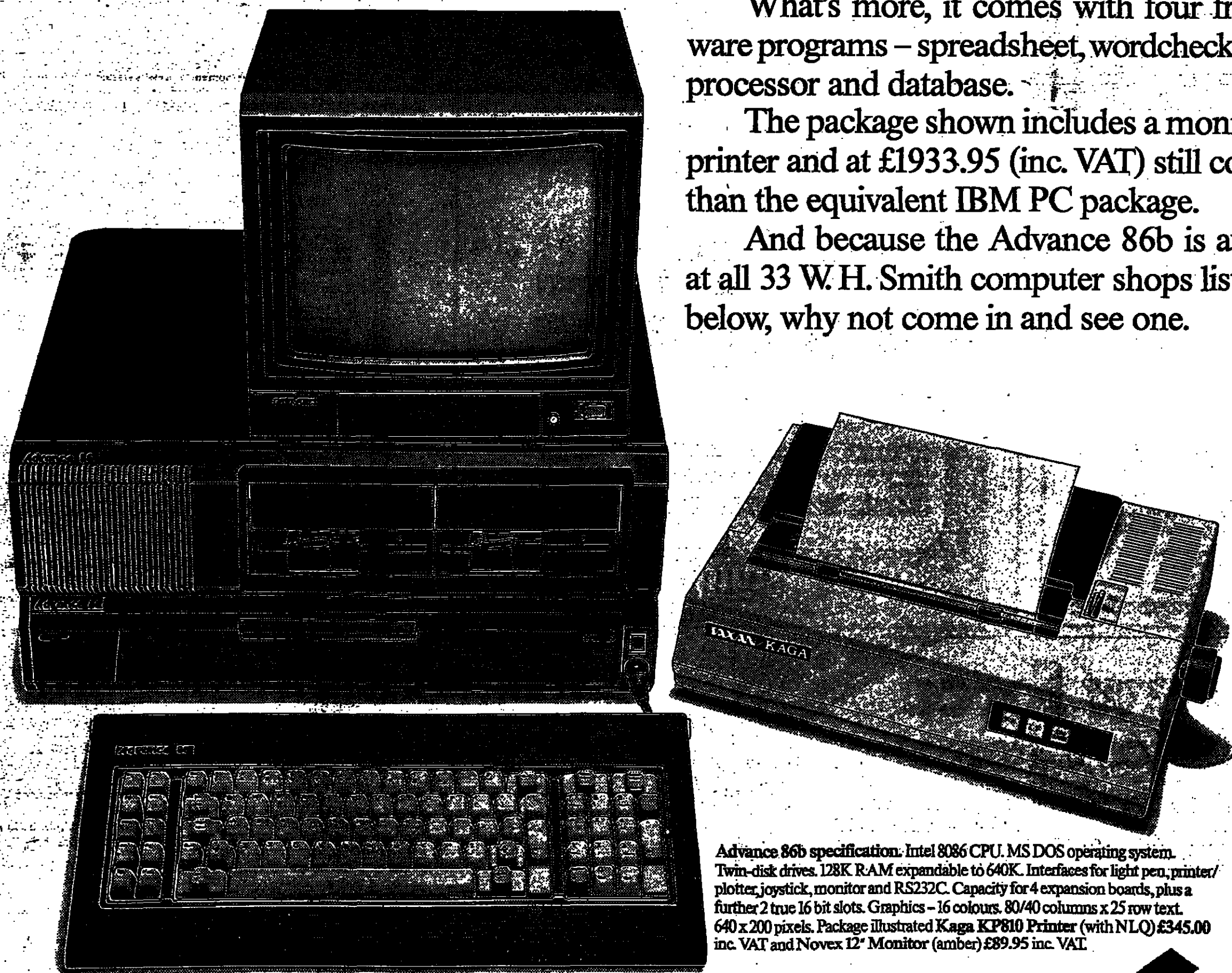
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## Time to decide: is it science or is it engineering?

By Philip Leith

Not far beneath the surface of academic computing is the fundamental question of whether computing is a science or an engineering discipline. It is important because it arises in the discussion about the content of a computing course, and it also arises when researchers (and their paymasters) decide what is a relevant area of research.

In computing, the term science usually means the finding of the definitive mathematical rules and structures of computing, just as physicists find the mathematical laws of the physical world. Thus two of the great names of computing, von Neumann and Alan Turing, would be described as computer scientists.

Engineering, on the other hand, is

seen by computer researchers as the finding of non-mathematical principles which can be used to ensure that computer systems are designed as elegantly and as effectively as possible. It is this generic type of software engineering which the Alvey Directorate is trying to encourage.

For example, Alvey is supporting the design of tools to aid the programmer in his or her programming task and in the design of simple methods of quantifying the success of a programmer's efforts. The latter can give a good indication of how efficient a programmer is at solving a programming problem rather than how many lines of code he writes.

Computing is a young activity, but if the past 20 years are indicative of just what computing is, then without doubt

it is an engineering discipline. All computing's successful technical and academic progressions have come through engineering activities. While much in the way of long-term goals has been offered by the mathematically-inclined computer scientists, very little of general value has actually been provided. We still cannot prove the mathematical soundness of anything but the most basic of programs.

The engineering approach is often seen at its most explicit when it meets a theoretical impasse. This informal approach can clearly be seen in the area of machine translation.

A perfect automatic machine translation system requires both a sound grammatical and semantic theory, but the lack of satisfactory semantic theory brought out many

interesting engineering solutions to the problems of machine translation. Typically one solution is to enhance each word in a dictionary with semantic information about where it could be used.

Other engineering solutions are to do away with this kind of indexing, but to use the services of a translator to work upon the basic rough and raw translation. This is the approach of, for example, the EEC's translation system, Systran. The current engineering process in the machine translation field is the attempt to discover which is the most elegant solution and which offers the most hope of producing useful future systems.

Both types have problems: the semantically indexed systems are intolerably slow to set up. One Canadian system estimates that one

person could index no more than 450 words per year. The other type often produces such incomprehensible output that the translator ignores the computer output and starts afresh.

The engineering approach to computing, with its assumption that the best ideas often arise from sudden intuitive leaps, seems to offer the best and most fruitful future. But what of the name "Computer Science"? It would hardly be appropriate to rename the various departments up and down the country "Departments of Computer Engineering" for, after all, the name has already been appropriated by the electrical engineers. Perhaps we should just muddle by, in good engineering style, with the current description until someone, somewhere, invents a more elegant one.

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## So look who's ordering a new computer

By Frank Brown

IBM, the world's largest manufacturer of computers, has ordered a computer for its scientific centre at Winchester. The machine ordered, a Floating Point Systems model 164 scientific computer, will be linked to two IBM 4341 mainframes and used for large-scale scientific and engineering applications.

IBM's Winchester Scientific Centre is one of 12 world-wide engaged in research into uses of computers which will be of scientific, economic and social benefit to the community.

The Winchester Centre tends to specialise in the application of computing to medicine, and the FPS 164 computer will be used initially for image processing in digital radiology and brain tomography. It will also be used in the development of molecular modelling and graphics.

The UK Council for Computing Developments has just published a directory of organisations in the information technology in the UK, giving details of 50 professional, advisory, and regulatory bodies. Available from Blackwell Scientific Publications. Phone: 0865 240201.

## The new breed of chip makes an immodest market debut

By Roger Woolnough

With a lack of modesty fully in keeping with the superlatives that abound in the chip business, Motorola describes its new 32-bit microprocessor as "one of the most significant product introductions in the semiconductor industry".

As samples of the chip, called the 68020, are only now being delivered to hardware companies, justification for this claim still lies in the future. But there can be little question that it does open up far-reaching vistas in computing performance.

The first practical microprocessors were 8-bit devices, and as well as revolutionizing mainframe and mini design they made the personal computer possible. Then came the 16-bit micros, used in the next generation of personal computers such as the IBM PC. Now, with the apparent irresistible rise of chip complexity, the 32-bit devices are arriving.

Motorola claims impressive

performance for the 68020. The tiny chip - less than three-eighths of an inch square but containing 200,000 transistors - can handle 2 1/2 million instructions per second, some two-and-a-half times faster than its nearest competitor.

"We believe it outperforms anything on the market," says Dedy Saban, Motorola's semiconductor marketing chief for Europe. "It will be the standard against which anything in the future will be measured."

In spite of the claims, the new device will not be loosening the hold of rival chipmaker Intel in the 16-bit personal computer arena. The Intel 8086 is the heart of the IBM PC and all its clones, though Motorola's 16-bit micro, the 68000, was chosen for the Apple Macintosh.

The PC makers, however, are not the prime target for the new 68020. "Do we truly need a 32-bit personal computer?", asks Saban.

Motorola seems to be satisfied that we do not, or at least

not yet. The key to applications of the 68020 lie in its description as "the cornerstone of advanced 32-bit system architecture".

Saban translates this as meaning a whole variety of uses in professional electronics, such as colour graphics controllers, robotics, digital telephone exchanges, and engineering workstations.

"There is no doubt that the 32-bit market will take some time to develop," Saban admits. "You will not have huge applications for a few years."

But that does not dampen his enthusiasm, or Motorola's. Success in the semiconductor business comes from what the professionals call "design in": getting enough equipment makers to adopt a device at an early stage to sew up a large part of the subsequent market.

The 68020 will not be delivered in quantity until well into next year, but by announcing the device now Motorola is staking its claim to the future.

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People/John Rowland of W. S. Smith

# Man who put the byte into books

By Roger Woolnough

Only a few years ago, the idea of walking past the displays of greetings cards and top-ten paperbacks to buy your computer would have seemed improbable, to say the least. But the trend started by Sinclair's ZX81 has caused a revolution in retailing, as well as in the home. Today W.H. Smith has 40 computer shops within shops, and there are a lot more to come.

The man who put the bits and bytes into Britain's best-known books and stationery chain is John Rowland. Behind his somewhat unexciting title of merchandise controller lies an aspect of the home-computing boom which is just as dramatic as the success stories of hardware and software.

The take-off began in 1981, when Rowland signed a deal with Clive Sinclair which made W.H. Smith the first retail outlet for Britain's first true home computer. It was an act which needed a lot of faith.

"I went around the country with my sample, but the shop managers were not all that keen," John Rowland recalls.

"When I asked some of them how many they would sell in a year, they thought maybe 12." By the end of last year, Sinclair had sold more than one million ZX81s through all outlets.

With a runaway success on his hands, Rowland has kept his head. "We are essentially a mass-marketing business," he says.

This has dictated the type of product W. H. Smith sells, and



Rowland: nothing for granted

the way it sells them. It recently opened its first Business Computer Centre, quite separate from the High Street branches, so that there is no confusion about who the customers are.

In 1980, even before the deal with Sinclair, Rowland gained an idea of what home computer enthusiasts wanted by putting on displays of books and magazines, and a selection of software for the Commodore PET.

Despite this, the interest was instantaneous, and created a pattern for W. H. Smith's computer shops within shops, the first of which were opened in April last year.

Successful though the venture has been, Rowland is taking nothing for granted. "Our view is that the computer for the home has to be useful, otherwise it doesn't have a future," he says.

# Ford on screen to Cologne

By Frank Brown

Every working day, Ford engineers and executives in England and Germany meet face-to-face without leaving their plants. Instead, they see and talk to each other in hour-long video conferences held every morning and afternoon via the European communications satellite ECSI.

Ford plants at Dorton, Essex, and Cologne, West Germany, have been equipped with studios that provide audio and video-conferencing facilities for up to seven people in each location to discuss collectively any design or production problem and visually examine any car, car part, or illustrative material.

An "electronic blackboard" enables anything written or drawn on it to be instantly displayed in both studios. The array of cameras includes tracked units which allow three-dimensional views of objects to be transmitted.

The studios are also used for six hours of audio-conferencing usually in conjunction with video presentations at each site. The system is mainly used to resolve problems in design and production, and has been installed on a trial basis until the end of the year.

The permanency of the studios suggests that Ford may well continue with this new form of communication, particularly in view of the savings that have already been achieved in travel costs, and in the more efficient utilisation of engineers' and executives' time, a Ford spokesman said.

For example, a problem recently encountered in Germany when testing a part from a supplier was resolved the same day by an engineer in Dorton, thereby eliminating the need to travel to Germany and a

possible delay in car production. "It is just another way of getting things done more efficiently," says Ford. "It will be particularly useful in progressing future models."

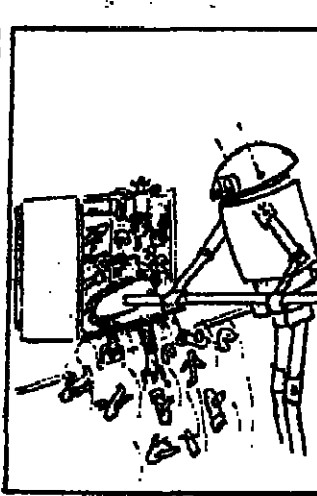
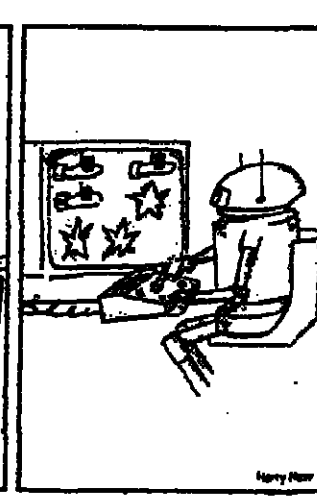
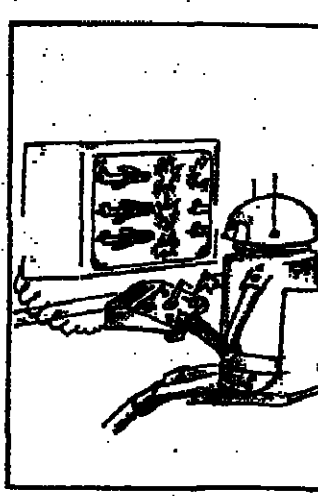
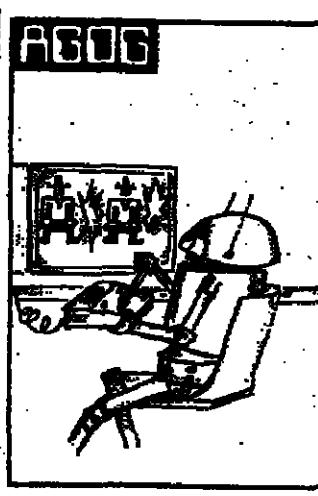
If the experiment is successful, Ford will extend international videoconferencing to other plants around the world, and possibly complement the existing satellite data communications link Ford already has between Britain and Detroit.

The new system was provided by the Business Communications Service of British Telecom International which was retained by Ford to handle the entire package in the UK and Germany, including liaison with the German telecommunications authority.

In addition to master-minding the link between the two locations, BTI supplied British-developed communications devices which greatly increase the video traffic carrying capacity of the satellite.

Coders (coder/decoders) convert the video signals into a digital form that requires a fraction of the frequency requirement normally needed for video transmission, and were developed at British Telecom's laboratories at Martlesham, Suffolk, in collaboration with six other European telecom administrations.

The video signals are sent from Dorton over a British Telecom Magentram digital link to an international "gateway" exchange, and then to BTI's Satstream small-dish terminal near London's South Bank where they are beamed up to the ECSI satellite. A similar dish in Cologne relays the signals to the Ford plant in Germany.



# True to type, and in whatever design of face you'd fancy

David Hewson plugs into the world's bestselling word-processing program to learn a lot about teaching himself

You can spot the first-time Wordstar user a mile off. He's the chap with the hunched shoulders and glazed eyes

gained from peering at a threatening green screen from behind the safety of an armchair. Short of putting a live adder in with the two hefty instruction manuals, there is little that the makers of Wordstar could do to make the whole package more off-putting to the new user.

At least, that is how it looked to the new user when he first plugged into what is claimed to be the world's best selling wordprocessing program. Wordstar is a sort of computer equivalent of Macdonald's - it doesn't matter whether or not you like the stuff, you just learn to come to terms with it.

And that is just the sort of comment you would expect from a home computer user who has just switched to the bigger league. Making the leap from a humble Commodore 64 to the full-blooded business world of the Apricot is about more than bigger memories and more than bigger memories. There is a universe of difference between the software you buy at the local store in the hope of learning it in a spare hour or two at home and the professional stuff.

I started on Wordstar with a sense of jaded disdain, convinced that it wouldn't hold a candle to any of the more accessible home WP programs of recent years. But after taking the time to master the system, I have turned into a fan.

Things were not that clear at first. My immediate point of comparison was with Vixwrite, the WP program on my 64. Written specifically for the machine, Vixwrite, with an integral spelling checker and word counter for under £100, remains my idea of the best kind of WP set-up you can expect on a home machine.

Its commands are mnemonic - so when, for instance, you do it using the "u" key, and it provides helpful on-screen prompts throughout the operation.

Wordstar, on the other hand, seems to choose the most inappropriate letter for every

one of the many functions it possesses. Help is summoned with the "h" key, tabs are accessed with an "t", and you turn to the "w" for insertions.

This discovery left me fairly miffed, but trying to print with the thing proved the best straw. On the Commodore, hard copy pours out of my printer uninterrupted at up to 160 characters a second.

With Wordstar, the stuff coughs out at irregular intervals at half the rate. Before phoning the manufacturers in a last act of desperation, I decided to try a prolonged sortie at the two manuals which came with the Wordstar disk.

For the error was surely mine. The Commodore stores and prints copy in single chunks, as long as the available memory of the machine. When it is printing, you might as well head off into the kitchen for a coffee, because you cannot do anything with the machine until the job is over. With Wordstar, one witnesses a totally different process. No longer is the length of the document confined to the size of the machine's available memory, the program stores chunks of what is written of its own accord while you thrash away at the keyboard.

Since the program automatically makes a back-up copy of your writing, this means that the maximum length of anything you produce is, not the size of your computer's memory, but half the storage capacity of your disk.

Having overcome the shock of that discovery, I found that the reason the printing process seemed so slow was that the Apricot was expecting me to perform some other task while it got on with producing the hard copy.

It shows the piece to be printed into some part of its memory, regurgitates it to the printer, and deals with your writing something else or flicking through your back pages all at the same time.

the Wordstar commands about 130.

The Apricot makes the job slightly easier in the way it presents its function keys. Most computers boast these things - they're usually marked F1 to F8 at the side of the keyboard, and are assigned common tasks.

So, with WP program, you might find that pressing F1 starts bold-face printing for example.

Once you have mastered the ropes, moving around within Wordstar, and shifting and deleting phrases, is an absolute joy. But you need to learn it. The computer magazines are full of courses on how to use the system, and, since I learnt WP basics on the 64 before I turned to Wordstar, I find it difficult to judge whether a total newcomer could master the intricacies of dot commands, block instructions, and formatting.

# Surgeon stores his hopes in the micro

By Alan Lewis

A computer may help prevent the recurrence of cancer of the lower bowel to patients after treatment. The project is led by Mr R. J. "Bill" Heald, a consultant surgeon at Basingstoke District Hospital, Hampshire. For several years he has been working on a controversial treatment.

Instead of a colostomy or abdomino-perineal resection, Mr Heald has been using a staple gun to staple the two ends of the colon after surgery to remove cancer. Some surgeons say this involves leaving too much colon in the patient and so creates a recurrence of

cancer, but Mr Heald is trying to prove that his technique is safe and for that he needs statistical evidence.

Since 1976, Mr Heald has operated on 150 patients with lower bowel cancer using this technique. He has kept a record of all these patients, contacts them all regularly and calls them in for check-ups.

This information is kept on a wall chart and in a filing system with details of the patient, the type of cancer, where the cancer was situated, how much bowel was removed, any side effects of the operation such as impotence, loss of urinary function, wound infections and so on.

and, most important, the health of the patient and any recurrence of the cancer.

However, Mr Heald realized that the more patients he operated on the harder it was to analyse the evidence he was gathering, so last December Mr Heald acquired a micro donated by Rank Xerox.

It is being used to store more information than was previously possible using the wall chart, including important information usually kept in Mr Heald's head - such as minor operational side effects which, for example, makes it easier to recognize wound infections.

"With a word processing

package the computer can also be used to pump out standard letters for recalling patients for check-ups and informing a patient's GP of the check-up. A separate file on the system stores details on all the GPs.

Security is absolute since all the information is kept on the floppy discs which can be removed and locked away when not in use.

All the information will be entered on the system and by the end of this year, when he will have been doing the operation for some seven years, Mr Heald will analyse the information and produce a paper.

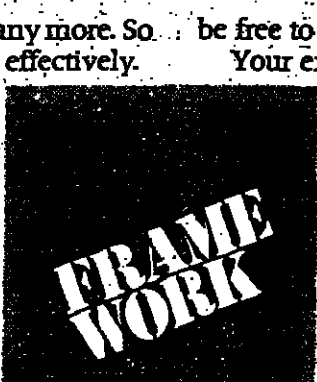
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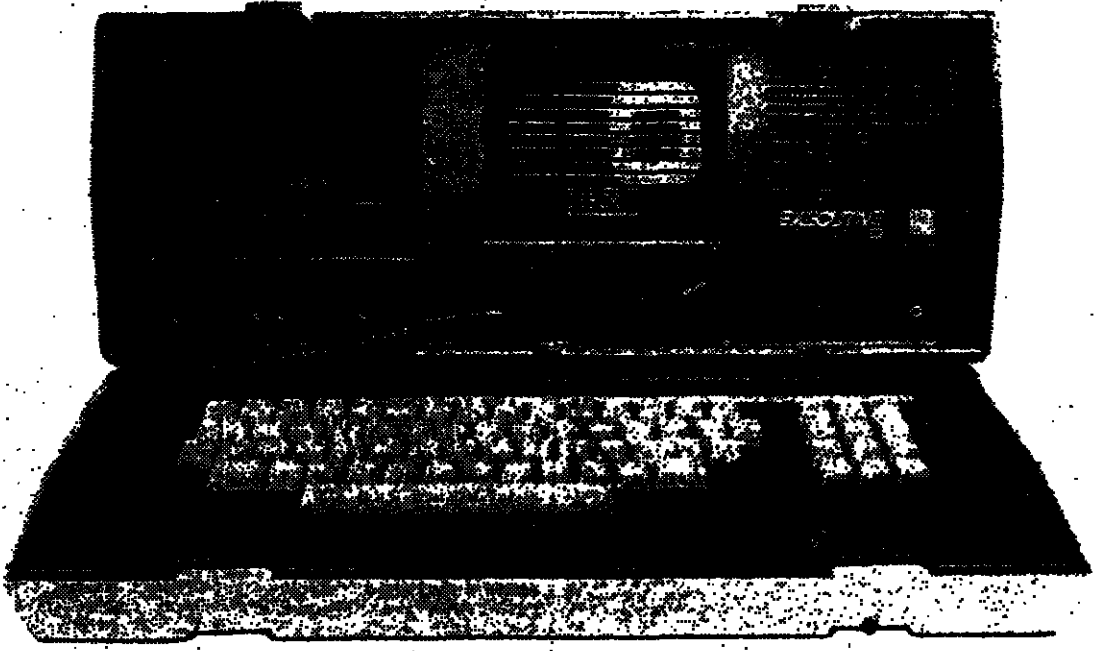
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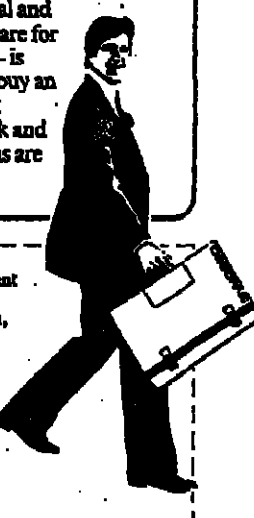
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The Senior Assistant Secretary I positions (£19,065-£24,810) will each be responsible for one of two divisions, broadly corresponding with Regulatory and the Advisory functions of the department. Reporting to each will be two Section Heads each specialising in particular roles and each controlling upwards of 10 staff.

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The initial appointment will be for 3 years. For further information and application form, write to the Hong Kong Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LS, quoting reference LEG-84/DPCC. Closing date for acceptance of completed application form 8th August 1984.

\*Based on exchange rate HK\$10.44 = £1.00 (Subject to fluctuation)

Hong Kong Government

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Our clients are a long-established and substantial City firm of Solicitors of the highest standing. They wish to expand their practice in their own major field (commercial law) and also to develop other more specialised areas including shipping, insurance and intellectual property.

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Those interested in having further information are asked to contact Mr David Whately, who is himself a qualified solicitor. Total confidentiality can be relied on and no names will be passed on to the client firm without the express authority of the person or persons concerned. Mr Whately's private telephone number is 01-623 9227. Reference 603.

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A Solicitor of around 2 years' standing is required to share with the Partner in charge the non contentious work for personal and business clients in this busy provincial office. Ref. A.22010.

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These appointments are open to men and women.

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## Nationwide Building Society

### AN ASSISTANT SOLICITOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT c£12,000 + car

with the Legal Department at its Administrative Centre in Swindon, Wiltshire.

The Department provides support services for the whole range of the Society's business, including Nationwide Housing Trust Ltd. NHT Ltd is a sponsored housing development company currently involved in a variety of schemes throughout the UK.

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It is expected that the successful candidate will be in the age range 27-33 with a minimum of two years relevant post qualification experience. The person appointed will also be capable of working under pressure and with a minimum of supervision.

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Please send full CV particulars including current earnings to: Frank Arnes, Chief Solicitor, Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London, WC1V 6PW.

Should you wish to discuss any aspect of the post, please telephone Frank Arnes on 01-252 3929. Extension 2299 or Rodney Morant, Assistant Chief Solicitor on Swindon (0753) 25122. Extension 232.

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Partnership Secretary,

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The ideal candidate will have held a

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## West Midlands County Council

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(Office of the Chief Prosecuting Solicitor)

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Applicants may be given priority consideration and lodging in approved cases. For an application form, write or telephone, quoting post reference number, to:

County Personnel Office, West Midlands County Council, County Hall, 1 Lancaster Circus, Birmingham B4 7SL. Telephone No. 021-300 7823. A 24-hour telephone answering service is in operation.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 31 August, 1984. The County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

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THE FIRM: Youngs Solicitors, 25-26, Westgate, 0935 25123.











## Portable pensions system outlined

By Nicholas Timmins  
Social Services Correspondent

All employees will be able to create their own portable pension, with the right to opt out of existing occupational pension schemes, under proposals announced yesterday by the Government.

The proposals, in a consultative document published by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, would allow people in schemes that are either contracted in or out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Schemes to opt out and buy their own personal pension.

But the amount employers would be forced to contribute to the personal schemes of employees will be strictly limited. They need not be involved where employees opt out of a contracted-in scheme or a voluntary contracted-out scheme.

Where schemes are contracted-out, but belonging to them is a condition of the job, employers' contributions would be limited to a sum related to the rebate they receive on national insurance contributions, but adjusted for age and sex.

Thus the employers' contribution would be lower for young people, but higher for those nearer retirement age, as the existing rebate is an average.

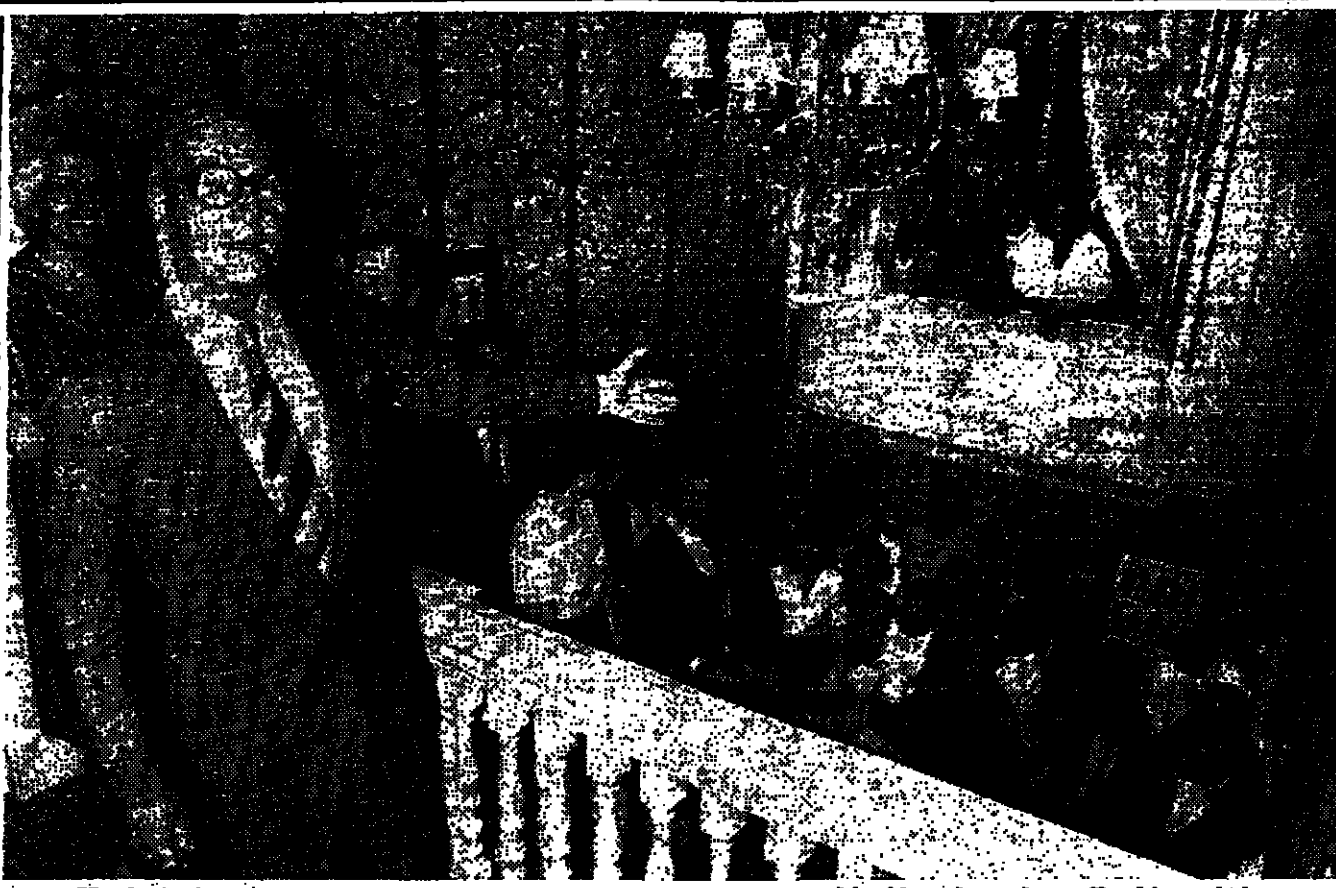
Mr Fowler said yesterday that the proposals should be attractive to the 11 million people who do not have an occupational pension scheme, and to those who want to control their own pension.

Comments are being sought on who should be allowed to provide personal pensions, on safeguards to prevent misleading promotion, on measures to protect investors should institutions fail, and on how long a "cooling-off" period there should be should individuals wish to change their minds.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, gave a warning that the proposals would be bitterly opposed. They would put people at risk of unwise investments and would seriously undermine the partnership between the occupational and state schemes which would eventually take everyone above the state poverty line.

Mr Fowler denied that existing schemes would be put at risk.

Parliament, page 4



Hardy Amies, with Miss Lilian, who makes dresses for the Queen, at his side, salutes the staff at his workshop.

## Hardy Amies: Celebration in style

Hardy Amies celebrates today his seventy-fifth birthday, 50 years in fashion and the showing of his latest collection (Suzy Menkes writes). The couturier who dresses the Queen and built up an international fashion empire on the back of his tailored suits, is presenting a special birthday present to his staff at his Savile Row headquarters - a trust to establish a secure future for the famous couture house.

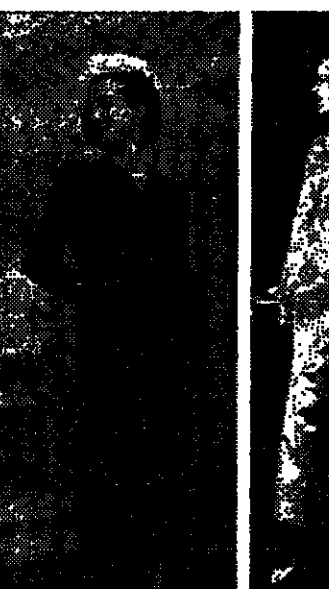
Amies has already handed over control of his women's wear collections to his design director, Mr Kenneth Fleetwood, one of the loyal team which includes Miss Lilian whose special responsibility is to make the dresses for the Queen.

"I have done my best to keep a lot of ladies happy", he says. He started his fashion career at the House of Lorraine and his main fashion contribution was

to create the tailored British suit. He also designed menswear under licence throughout the world and a capsule collection of his athletic line for 1985 is being shown this morning.

He says that he learnt to delegate in the Army where he served in the Intelligence Corps in the Second World War. His licensing arrangements now cover 46 countries and he travels constantly to service them.

But Hardy Amies's heart, and the strength of his design, lies in the English countryside. He says that the essence of the tailored suits and coats that made his name is that they should not look totally out of place in the country. He now plans to spend more of his own time in his Cotswold home, but today he will be sipping champagne with his staff and drinking a toast to the future.



1948: Essentially English suit in tweed



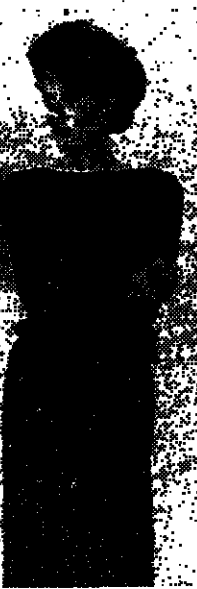
1958: Evening elegance in pink satin



1962: Royal "Windor" style tailored coat



1968: Pebble-mohair dress and coat



1984: Today's slimline evening look

## Democrats struggle for unity at convention

From Nicholas Ashford  
San Francisco

The thirty-ninth Democratic national convention opened yesterday with party leaders struggling to reestablish unity after Mr Walter Mondale's failed attempt to dump Mr Charles Manatt as national chairman.

Many of the 3,933 delegates were furious that Mr Mondale's misfired attempt to gain control of the party had obliterated the gains achieved by his nomination of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro as running mate.

His attempt to sack Mr Manatt and promotion of the controversial Mr Bert Lance as general chairman of his presidential campaign raised questions about his political judgment. The latter decision reinstated Mr Manatt has also laid him open to charges of indecision and giving into pressure.

However party leaders were optimistic that the rumpus would quickly fade once the convention got under way.

In particular, they were counting on yesterday's keynote speech by Governor Mario Cuomo of New York to return the assembly to its intended role as the kickoff to the general election campaign.

Mr Mondale's gaffe was the result of the conflicting pressures he has to deal with as he prepares to assume the party's presidential mantle. While he saw the need to make a dramatic gesture by appointing a woman as running mate, he felt it also necessary to shore up the party's traditional base in the conservative South by promoting a southerner to a top position.

Many of Mr Mondale's closest supporters were openly critical of the way he handled the affair. It was because of the chorus of protest from friends and foe alike that Mr Mondale decided to keep Mr Manatt as chairman until after the November election, although his authority will be limited mainly to fund-raising.

Mr Mondale's two rivals for the presidential nomination, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson, have sought to capitalize on Mr Mondale's vulnerability by pressing demands for concessions on issues they intend to raise in floor debates.

However, both men said they would work for party unity and Mr Hart said he would campaign vigorously for Mr Mondale if he won the nomination.

Carnival city, page 6

## Frank Johnson in San Francisco

## The lobbies take to the streets

It is being assumed by their author that, by the time these words are read, the first session of the Democratic Convention will have taken place here in the middle of the night British time.

The convention is being held in a new, brooding, concrete half-underground conference hall called the Moscone Centre. This has been designed to, among other things, mitigate the effect of earthquakes.

Preliminary reconnaissance by the *New York Times* claimed that, such is its shape, hardly anyone will be able to see the platform, so the place has also been designed to mitigate the effect of conventions.

But earthquakes are more famous in San Francisco history than conventions. If, by the time you read it, this dispatch is superseded by news that an earthquake has again destroyed the city it will be because heaven has once more punished homosexuality in the usual manner.

But before setting out from the Old World, I was advised by well-wishers not to spend too much time on gays. We will rephrase that: I was advised not to spend too much time writing about gays. The well-wishers suggested that writing about that subject to the exclusion of almost all else is the inevitable temptation when discussing San Francisco. That temptation has not been resisted.

When, as happened the day before the convention, 100,000 homosexuals marched down the street, it is difficult to keep off the topic.

For example, who is this Moscone - he after whom the earthquake-proof, convention-proof centre is named? True, he is not an homosexual, or rather, was not for among his typically American characteristics is the fact that he was once murdered. He was the mayor of San Francisco, who, a few years ago, was shot dead with another local politician whose strangely haunting name rang round the world: Harvey Milk. He, it will be recalled, definitely was one.

The assassinations were, as the phrase has it, believed to be the work of an extremist. Milk was thus the first martyr of modern gaydom. For he and Moscone were struck down by a crazed anti-gay who subsequently served a rather disgracefully short prison sentence and now lives in

hiding from gay vengeance. Although the gays seem to dominate this city, calling the convention hall Harvey Milk Centre would presumably have involved too many misunderstandings on the part of the almost equally powerful anti-homosexual lobby. So Moscone entered the grim history of modern architecture.

For this is a nation of lobbies. In this city over the weekend, there were people walking about dressed as pine trees. They were the forests lobby. There was a "family forum", at the downtown Holiday Inn, addressed by the Rev Gerry Falwell, the leader of the Moral Majority, whose members, citing the relevant texts, denounced homosexuality as sin and warned of the fate which befell the cities of the plain. They were the Earthquake lobby. There was the national prostitutes convention. Later, they were to be found in an expensive hotel lobby.

Above all, there were the big demonstrations: the national gay/lesbian march, and that of trade unionists - mainly lorry drivers, dockers and building workers - against President Reagan.

What contrast! What proof of America's diversity! In one march there were those men with mighty chests and biceps made large by open-air toil on building sites. They were, of course, the homosexuals (for the rest of the week there will be no further reference here to homosexuals - barring earthquakes).

The trade unionists contained a mass of equally large men wearing baseball hats and with rippling tummies surging over their blue jeans. Those were the men of America who, during the anti-cholesterol terror, had stood by MacDonalds, the Burger King and numerous brands of Milwaukee beer.

With all this Americana, the weekend resembled walking around in a year's supply of Alastair Cook broadcasts laid end to end.

High politics intruded. Mr Mondale made everyone excited by choosing that woman. Visiting Britons tended to be influenced by such Americana as the fact that that woman's constituency of the House of Representatives, though in New York, was called Western Queens, which, to us, is the definition of San Francisco. It is simply impossible to avoid the topic.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**Royal Engagements**  
The Queen and the Prince of Wales give a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, 4.  
Princess Anne, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, takes the Salute at the Royal Tournament, Epsom, Surrey, 10.15.  
Princess Margaret visits Liverpool; she opens the Whitehead Brewery's new headquarters on

Merseyside, 11.55; and later tours the International Garden Festival, 2.40.  
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester visits the East of England Agricultural Society Show, Peterborough, 10.15.  
The Duchess of Gloucester visits the National Children's Home branch in Woking, 2.  
The Duchess of Kent visits St Michael's Cheshire Home at Axbridge, 11.15; and Showering's

factory at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 2.15.  
Prince Michael of Kent visits Rediffusion Simulators at Gatwick, 11.  
**Music**  
Recital by Anne Richards (soprano), Jonathan Best (bass) and Malcolm Marneaux (piano); Ballroom, Dolphin and Anchor Hotel, West St Chichester, 7.30.  
Recital by The Highbury Singers, 12.45; Organ recital by Roger Fisher, 7.30; St Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol.  
Organ recital by Ronald Frost; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.  
Organ recital by Michael Harris; St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

**General**  
Face painting and Punch and Judy by Phil Spillace; The Museum of New Walk, Leicester, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.  
Shepton Mallet Antiques Drive-In; Royal Bath and West Showground, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 8 to 5.

### Parliament today

**Commons (2.30):** Debates on estimates relating to diplomatic representation in the Commonwealth Caribbean and aid to Grenada and relating to the Property Services Agency.  
**Lords (2.30):** House of Lords and Social Security Bill, third reading, Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order.

### Pensions

People retiring after Friday, September 28 this year, will be able to collect their pensions on Mondays instead of Thursdays. Existing pensioners will continue to be paid on Thursdays.

### Anniversaries

Isaac Watts, hymn writer was born at Southampton, 1674.  
Deaths: Adam Smith, political economist, author of *The Wealth of Nations*, Edinburgh, 1790; James Abbott McNeill Whistler, London, 1903; Alvaro Obregón, president of Mexico, 1920-24, assassinated, Mexico City, 1928; George William Russell (A.E.), poet, Bournemouth, 1935.  
*Punch* was first published, 1841, Portsmouth Conference, 1945.

### National Day

Iraq celebrates its National Day today, marking the assumption of power by the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party following a bloodless coup in 1968. President Saddam Hussein, who took office as President, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, on July 16, 1979, launched a full-scale invasion of Iran in September 1980 in an attempt to regain control of the whole Shatt al-Arab waterway. A statement now persists.

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### TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 15

1. Coronation Street (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
2. Coronation Street (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
3. Coronation Street (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
4. The Late Show (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
5. Coronation Street (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
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8. Coronation Street (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
9. News at Ten (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
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1. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
2. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
3. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
4. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
5. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
6. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
7. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
8. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
9. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m  
10. The Life (BBC1, Granada), 12.55m

### Roads

Wales and West: M5: Two lanes in each direction between junction 25 (Taunton) and junction 26 (Wellington); all three lanes are open at weekends. A548: Delays at Prestbury due to roadworks. Clwyd: M5: Roadworks between junction 12 (Glasgow) and junction 14 (M4 interchange); contraflow, entry slip road on to southbound carriageway closed at junction 13 (Stroud); diversion signed.

The North: M1: Lane closures between junctions 35 (Rotherham) and 36 (Barnsley) S. M62: Contraflow between junction 26 (Leeds) and junction 27 (Leeds). A66: Contraflow between junction 32 (Preston) and junction 33 (Lancaster); severe delays.

Information supplied by the AA

### The pound

Australia 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Canada 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Denmark 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
France 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Germany 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Italy 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Japan 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Netherlands 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
New Zealand 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Norway 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Portugal 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Spain 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Sweden 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Switzerland 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
USA 1.52, 1.52, 1.52  
Yugoslavia 1.52, 1.52, 1.52

Rate for bank deposit/bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency facilities.

Retail Prices Index 351.9  
London: The FT index closed up 4.3 at 7751.1

Published in The Times Portfolio which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the column provided to your right, note the price change (+ or -) in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After the closing of the day's trading, the share for that day, add up all the price changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or -).

Check your overall total against the Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches the Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to play - Weekly Dividend  
Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim  
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-5572 between 10.00 am and 5.00 pm, on the day your overall total matches the Times Portfolio dividend. No claims can be submitted after that day's closing.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between 10.00 am and 5.00 pm.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated time limit.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

Some Times Portfolio cards include minor prizes in the instructions on the reverse side. These are not included.

The winning of Prize 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

## Weather

Weak frontal troughs will cross Scotland and England and Wales from the W.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central N England, E Angles, E Midlands: Sunny periods becoming rather cloudy, mostly dry, with NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.  
Central S, SW England, W Midlands, Channel: Partly cloudy, sunny periods, mostly dry, with NW to N light; max temp 20°C (21°C).  
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Partly cloudy, occasional drizzle at first, becoming lighter showers; max temp 18°C or moderate; min temp 10°C (9°C).  
N Ireland: Partly cloudy, occasional drizzle; max temp 18°C or moderate; min temp 10°C (9°C).  
Central Highlands, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Partly cloudy, rain at times, NW and coast fog; with NW to N light; max temp 18°C (9°C).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Dry with bright sunny intervals but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in sunnier passages.

Forecast for 24 hours: N. North Sea, English Channel (E): mainly dry; visibility good and smooth, sea choppy; occasional rain or drizzle; visibility moderate with fog patches; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 5.04 am  
Sun sets: 8.09 pm  
Moon sets: 11.32 am  
Moon rises: 9.28 am  
Last quarter: July 21

Lighting-up time  
London 9.30 pm to 4.45 am  
Bristol 9.40 pm to 4.45 am  
Birmingham 10.15 pm to 4.45 am  
Manchester 10.15 pm to 4.45 am  
Preston 9.54 pm to 5.03 am

Yesterday  
Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; F, rain; sun; snow.

Highest and lowest  
Highest day temp: Southampton, 29°C (79°F).  
Lowest day temp: Llandudno, 14°C (57°F).  
Highest night temp: Llandudno, 14°C (57°F).  
Lowest night temp: Llandudno, 14°C (57°F).

Pollen forecast  
Pollen count: Pine, 1 to 3; Birch, 1 to 3; Grass, 1 to 3; Ragweed, 1 to 3; Alder, 1 to 3; Elm, 1 to 3; Willow, 1 to 3; Poplar, 1 to 3; Sycamore, 1 to 3; Ash, 1 to 3; Horse chestnut, 1 to 3; Oak, 1 to 3; Beech, 1 to 3; Hornbeam, 1 to 3; Hawthorn, 1 to 3; Blackthorn, 1 to 3; Dog rose, 1 to 3; Rose, 1 to 3; Apple, 1 to 3; Pear, 1 to 3; Cherry, 1 to 3; Plum, 1 to 3; Peach, 1 to 3; Nectarine, 1 to 3; Apricot, 1 to 3; Almond, 1 to 3; Pistachio, 1 to 3; Walnut, 1 to 3; Hazelnut, 1 to 3; Chestnut, 1 to 3; Olive, 1 to 3; Fig, 1 to 3; Grape, 1 to 3; Lemon, 1 to 3; Orange, 1 to 3; Citrus, 1 to 3; Mango, 1 to 3; Pineapple, 1 to 3; Watermelon, 1 to 3; Strawberry, 1 to 3; Raspberry, 1 to 3; Blackberry, 1 to 3; Elderberry, 1 to 3; Mulberry, 1 to 3; Elder, 1 to 3; Yew, 1 to 3; Box, 1 to 3; Holly, 1 to 3; Ivy, 1 to 3; Juniper, 1 to 3; Cypress, 1 to 3; Palm, 1 to 3; Bamboo, 1 to 3; Fern, 1 to 3; Moss, 1 to 3; Lichen, 1 to 3; Algae, 1 to 3; Fungi, 1 to 3; Bacteria, 1 to 3; Viruses, 1 to